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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,438.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 6-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
13th June,	PENINSULAR	6294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	6294	BRITANNIA	6395
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	6294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9620
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10569		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th "	PENINSULAR	6294	MONGOLIA	9606
26th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	4,148	Magnan	9th July. 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Allaud	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	4,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th "
DUMBEA	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

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AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Allaud	19th June 1908.
DUMBEA	4,686	Boyer	17th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "

For further Particulars apply to—
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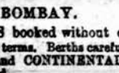

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
WAKAMIYA MARU		T. Yamawaki	4th June	13th June.
KAGUSHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	15th June	26th June,
MOYORI MARU		J. Hands	27th June	9th July.
YEBOSHI MARU		B. Kon	11th July	22nd July,
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mocker	23rd July	4th Aug
TOYOMI MARU		M. Winckler	5th Aug	18th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU		K. Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU		T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGUSHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU		J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 18th June	9 a. m.
LHASA	3,170	Fri. 19th June	6 a. m.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 15th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Bunreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
12th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st July	1908
F FERDINAND	6,046		1st August	1908,
PERSIA	3,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept.	1908,
AFRICA	4,500	P. Hadeseich	1st October	1908,
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908,
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Babovich	16th Nov.	1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Chiumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5159	B. Radonicich	24th June 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. S. Co.
Sassoon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June 08.
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	25th " "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	15th July "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,869	31st " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	6,091	19th Aug "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	8,121	5th Sept "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

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Agents, Bombay.

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This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man, science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the fumed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser* KIMBERLEY

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be agreed against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

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Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
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Ipoh (Perak).		

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	,, 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Penglian (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur).	
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

THE 23RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held in the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 27th June next, at 4-30 P.M., Standard Time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the audited accounts made up to the 29th February last, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, 20th June, to Saturday, 4th July 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. J. EDMONDS,
General Manager.

BOMBAY, 10TH JUNE, 1908.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to One P.M. on MONDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1908, for the SUPPLY of one TEN-TON STEAM ROAD ROLLER.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 350 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. Deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit, not exceeding 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will be made from the bills of the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M.INST.C.E., M.I. MECH.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 11TH JUNE, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JIVIBAI, widow of DEVIDAS KOOSHAL, of Bombay, Bhunsali Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

PURSHOTUM VUNMALEE, of Bombay, Bhunsali Hindu inhabitant, paternal cousin of the abovenamed deceased, Pittar, residing at Goolal Wadi, House No. 109, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letter of Administration.

Witness, BASIL SCOTT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the Eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAZILI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MULBARI.
The 8th day of June, 1908.
Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MANECKLAL,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS (Boys' and Girls') will RE-OPEN, on MONDAY, June 15th.

For admission apply to—

THE HEAD MASTER and
SISTER-IN-CHARGE.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverend Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 29TH MAY, 1908.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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25	24 2	52 5	39 4	32 0	64 12	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	58 13	43 13	36 0	66 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	66 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch, Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

NASIK ROAD.—A BUNGALOW, FURNISHED, formerly occupied by the late Capt. Mitchell, Six Bedrooms with Bathrooms. TO BE LET, from now until the middle of August. For rent, etc., apply Messrs. ORAWFORD BROWN & Co., 24 Esplanade Road.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 80. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mora Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Table; Home comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bander, Cool Flat, Apply early. Box No. 1194, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SYRUPS for HOT WEATHER.—Cider, Kola Champagne, Rose Champagne, Ginger Beer, Raspberry Champagne, Lemon, etc., etc., very Delicious and Cooling Drinks. Price 12 annas per quart bottle.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALMER and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE "IRENE" DINNER SET.—32 pieces for 6 persons. Very popular. June price, Rs 12-8.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

THE "RAPID" COFFEE MILL.—Will grind your coffee, coarse or fine, as required. Rs. 3-12.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

THE "CAKE-MAKER."—The best machine for mixing cakes. Heavy cakes impossible. Rs. 8-8.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

THE "BREAD-MAKER."—The only way to make digestible bread. Use one of these. Rs. 9-14.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

THE "RELIANCE" MINCER.—A reliable mincer that chops all kinds of food stuff. Rs. 3-8.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

THE "MILNER" LAMP.—Small brass table lamp, complete with opal shade. Rs. 2-15.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

THE "FAVORITE" LAMP.—Full Nickel plated Lamp, gives a light of 45 candlepower, Rs. 5-15.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 12. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay).

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

"SPECIAL SHORT."—CONTD.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZORS.—Always in Stock, at Rs. 15-12.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUNRISE STOVES.—Manufactured by the famous Rippingale Co. Now on sale. Rs. 3-8 each.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

SUITABLE for married couple or two bachelors, large combined Bed and Sitting Room, separate Bath Room and Verandah, with or without Board. Rent Rs. 65. Top floor, Apollo Chambers. Apply Box No. 1222, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

THE JOHN CONNON SCHOOL, the COLABA KINDERGARTEN and the SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, Byculla, REOPEN on MONDAY, June 15. Boarders to return SATURDAY 13, sharp.

WIRE DISH COVERS.—These preserve the meats from insects of all kinds. As. 10 to Rs. 1-8 each.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED.—A TYPIST, on the Temporary Establishment of the Examiner Public Works Accounts, Bombay. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem. Applications should be accompanied by copies of certificates and a specimen of Typing.

WANTED.—A MAHOMEDAN PRINCIPAL, for Mahomedan Orphanage, knowing English, Gujarati, Urdoo, Arabi, Persian, Mazhabi and Quran Sharif. See the HON. SECRETARY of the above Orphanage, at Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed's Firm, Memon Mohalla.

WANTED.—One FIRST and one SECOND CLASS ENGINEER, for Cotton Factories; must understand duties thoroughly. Apply to HARMUKHDAS GOBINDRAM, Khanja.

WANTED.—A really competent ACCOUNTANT. Good pay and prospects to a good man. Apply by letter stating age, with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1165, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A quick and reliable SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply stating age and rate per minute in Shorthand Writing and Typing with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1164, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

THE WORLD'S
GREATEST
CRICKETERS

A NEW SERIES OF
ARTICLES,
BY
HOME GORDON

(author of "Cricket Form at a Glance," contributor of Cricket Articles to Badminton Library, &c.)

Now appearing in the
Bombay Gazette.

The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Jones,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the
BOMBAY GAZETTE,
of May 8th.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ILFORD COLLEGE
FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form:—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
Junior Form:—THE ROOKERY.

UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds,
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.

A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians attending over a period of many years.

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS:—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

ABBOTT'S BEST
"WATER PROOFS"
FOR GENTS.
MARK OUR PRICES:

COATS, Size—

46	48	50	52	54	56
Rs. 12-8	13-0	13-8	14-0	14-8	15-0

INVERNESSES.—

46	48	50	52	54	56
Rs. 17-0	17-8	18-0	18-8	19-0	19 8

FOR CASH ONLY.

A. FREDOON & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

WANTED PROBATIONARY NURSES, for training, European Women, single, of good education, aged from 22 to 34 years.

Candidates must be well recommended. For particulars apply in writing to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

WANTED

AN ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for Gujerati Schools, for one year. Salary Rs. 100, with Rs. 15 carriage allowance. Apply, enclosing copies only of testimonials, to SECRETARY, Joint Schools Committee, Bombay.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

WANTED A COMPETENT AND HARD-WORKING UNDER-SECRETARY.

SALARY: Rs. 100 per month, with prospects of an Annual Increase of Rs. 25 per month till the salary reaches the limit of Rs. 150 per mensem. Increase to be given on giving full satisfaction to the Association.

DUTIES: To investigate and place before the Association facts and conditions affecting the interests of the cause of Mill Industry coming under the scope of this Association.

2. To carry on such correspondence as the Association may direct for the attainment and furtherence of the aims and objects of the Association.

Persons having the best practical experience in these lines will have preference.

Candidates should apply to the undersigned giving full details of their antecedents and qualifications.

MANGALDAS E. PAREKH,
Honorary Secretary.
AHMEDABAD, DATED 5TH JUNE, 1908.

TO BE LET.

ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Siddick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent Rs. 450. Apply WITHIN.

TO BE LET.

EXCELLENT OFFICE PREMISES facing front of Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 130. Also TWO GODOWNS in same house. Rent Rs. 75 and 100. Standard Building, with immediate possession. Electric Lights and Lift. Apply WITHIN.

TO BE LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

COOL and AIRY FLAT on Apollo Bunder. Large Drawing Room, 25 ft. by 20 ft.; Dining Room, 20 ft. by 17 ft.; three Bed Rooms, each 20 ft. by 18ft. with Bath Rooms attached: Kitchen, with English Stove. Facing South and West. Rent very Moderate. Apply Box No. 1175, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WATERPROOF PAULINS
FOR THE
MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomin." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INST

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to—
AGENTS WANTED.
ADDRESS: GRAHAMS' BUILDINGS, *Parsi Bazaar Street.*
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *General Agents.*
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 940 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid sailed on Friday for Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Nurani, 2,370 tons, Captain J. Clingan, in arrived harbour on the 11th instant, from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1,713 tons, Captain F. Pohlenz, arrived in harbour on Friday from Ibo &c, with a general cargo and 20 cabin and 193 deck passengers. During the voyage two deaths occurred among the passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Aleppo 2,536 tons Captain T. Nicholson sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....Farewell ...R I Marine
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
RIMS Investigator...Comdr Beauchamp .....Survey St

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 12.

Auchendale..2568 McClure .....W & A G & Co
Africa .....1302 Whitehead .....M M & Co
Borderer.....2835 Black .....T Morrison & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Berwada .....327 Carey.....M M & Co
Budree .....1489 London .....Sbah S N Co of India
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Fairport .....2433 Greig .....W & A G & Co
Garsenbe.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Joydene .....2277 Yule .....Bombay Co
Kaiser.....1713 Pahlenz .....A Strandes
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Moshtori .....1109 Gere.....Bo & Persia Co
Mohammadi...1252 Primrose .....Bo & P S N Co
Nowrael Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Norfolk .....2506 Borey .....G Cotton & Co
Nowshera.....1961 Maude .....M M & Co
Nurani.....2370 Clingan.....T M & Co
Oriental .....3685 Palmer .....P & O Co
Ras Bera.....2497 Morris .....S Wallace & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tine Sbah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Sbah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan .. 2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Sanctoria .....2379 Ward .....The Bombay Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Sbah S N Co of India
Singu .....1912 Currie .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Thornbeck ...2348 Shotton.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Wearbeck ...2448 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Wearmouth....2339 Catlo .....Bombay Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Sbah S N Co
M Peninsular...3047 Aden .....Palmer...13-6 P & O Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—June 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	Dunkirk	25-6	M & Co
C & R City of Calcutta	4786	Rae	L'pool	18-6	K N & Co
D & E City of Karachi	3563	Snow	K'chi	16-6	K N & Co
F Orissa	3523	Kedslie	Calcutta	16-6	M M & Co
G Naderi	1169	Gray	Jeddah	15-6	B & P S N Co
K Castello	2309	Bunton	Hull	21-6	F Moir & Co
L Oceana	3507	Hayward	London	20-6	P & O Co
N Glenaffrie	2650	Craig	Baltimore	16-6	W & A G & Co
O Shandon	2466	Stibe	Port Said	20-6	W & A G & Co
P Glomin	2248	Learmouth	M'brough	17-6	K N & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri ...829 Fakeera ...K'chi...16-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati ...513 Fakeera ...M'Goa...13-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati ...443 Ismail...G Ports ...13-6 Bo S N Co Ld

Offside N

Kola..... 510 Cole...Persian Gulf 18-6...M M & Co

M W D D

Capri.....2718 Redone ....Shanghai 17-6 F & E S N Co

30 ton Crane.

Clan Urquhart..3757 M'pherson, A'werp..20-6 F M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Scindia....3253 Kelso...L'pool...25-6 W & A G & Co
2 Circassia...4315 Haig...L'pool...14-6 W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino2682 SacconeGenoa 15-6 F & R S NCo
5 Wakamiy Maru3437 Yamawale Kobe 14-6 N Y K
6 Garryvall2455 McClure Stream 13-6 W & A G & Co
7 Birkhall...2738 Jones . Genoa...13-6 W & A G & Co
8 Culna...3963 Maclachlan M'brough 13-6 M M & Co
9 Weissenfels2458 Siebjee K'chi 14-6 W & A G & Co
12 Marmora...5239 Weston Shanghai..24-6 P & O Co
15 Wellington.3626 Hosking...Hamburg.18-6 J M & Co
16 Amatonga...2093 Large ...London ...15-6 G M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Nurani s	Clingan	Calcutta, May 10
	Oriental s	Palmer.....	Aden, June 7
	Kaiser s	Pohlenz	Ibo, May 27

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Linga s	McDiarmid ..	Karachi
	H M S Pandora ...	Davidson.....	Portsmouth
	Aleppo s	Nicholson ...	Hull, &c

The steamer Kaiser, for Zanzibar, &c, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
4	Lord Kelvin	Ca'cutta
7	Clan Maclachlan	Liverpool
7	Nairn	Calcutta
8	Florican	Calcutta
9	Lindula	Rangoon
10	Pantakota	Negapatam
10	Fazilka	Bombay

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, left Hongkong for Singapore, Penang and Bombay on the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Bombay arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The N Y K steamer Yetorofu Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on Thursday.

The P and O Co's steamer Persia, with the homeward Mails of the 6th instant, arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m on Thursday the 11th June.

The same Co's steamer Delta, with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Sunday.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—4,000 cwt cottonseed, Sanday and Co.
City of Karachi s—520 cwt myrabollams, Wagji Bocher.
Circassia s— 5 cases twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—52 cwt fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 80 cwt deer horns, H A Oomer; 270 cwt condements, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 28 cwt isinglas, R Dhunji and Co; 49 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—8 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co; 1 bale twist Bradbury Brady and Co; 10 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HULL.

City of Calcutta s—2,000 cwt castorseed and 90 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—602 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders).

Amatonga s—10,890 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—240 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,500 tons manganese ore; D B Lam & Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s.—165 bales cotton A. Blascheck and Co; 441 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 325 cwt manure, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 284 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Wellington s,—300 bales cotton waste and fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 74 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp, E. Oomersey.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubattino s,—396 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 6 bales twist B. Gorio and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 125 cwt sharkfins M J Joomabhoy and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—400 bales twist, C Bhowanidas,

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—700 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co; 100 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co,

FOR OSAKA.

Capri s—200 bales cotton. B Shamji and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TRINITY-SUNDAY,—14TH JUNE, 1908.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns—164—163—313.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford in B. flat.
Hymns—160—162—379.
Collections for—Pan-Anglican Thankoffering.
Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—130.
Hymns—136, 44 and 354.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist 161, 321, 165.
11 a. m.—Parade Service 160, 163, 166.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon 164, 169, 32.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion—Hymns—163—312—558.
8-45 a. m.—Matins and Address—Hymns—161, 164.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—509, 163, 164, 22, and 551.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD,

Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services.
Preacher—Rev. M. B. Fuller.

CHUCCH OF S. STEPHEN THE MARTYR BANDRA HILL.

11-15 a. m. Matins, and Holy Communion.
Hymns—155, 207, 320, and 324.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a. m. and 7. p. m.
Sundays.
11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS—May 20, at 13 Palliser Court, West Kensington, the wife of Brevet Major W. E. Edwards, R. A., of a son.
READE—May 20, at Roydon, Rosebank, Cape Colony, the wife of Capt. Piercy N. G. Reade, Royal Garrison Art., of a daughter.
ROOTH—May 22, at The Barracks, Naas, Ireland, the wife of Major Rooth, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALTHAM—WILLIS—May 23, at All Saints', Ealing, Lieut. Edward Altham, R. N., of his Majesty's ship Lord Nelson, son of Brig.-Gen. E. A. Altham, C. B., C. M. G., to (Florella) Cecil, daughter of Reginald C. B. Willis.
FOWKE—DANIELL—May 23, at Byfield, Frederick Wm. Fowke, M. R. C. P. and M. R. C. S. (Eng.), to Eliza Gertrude Marion Daniell, daughter of Fletcher Raincock Daniell, Oakham.

DEATHS.

SELWYN—May 24, Mabel, wife of Major C. H. Selwyn, 12th Cav.
SUTHERLAND—May 19, at London, George Sackville Sutherland, brigade-surgeon, Bengal Medical Service.
VESEY FORTH—May 16, at Haslemere, Henfield, Sussex, Aline Jane Vesey, daughter of the late Capt. Frederick Henry Alexander Forth, 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, aged 61.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WHITTLE—June 3, at Briarly, Cooncor, the wife of A. H. Whittle, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HILL—June 8, at Arkonam, John Hill, Prosecuting Inspector, M. Rly., late Madras Police, age 54 years.
PENNELL—June 3, at Sheikhbuddin, Mrs. E. F. Croker Pennell, of the C. M. S. Mission, Bannu, aged 76.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. High water 10-43m., 10-20a.; Low water, 3-52m., 4-37a.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.
Football—Harwood League: Rovers vs. Royal Artillery—Oval, 6 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 1 m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 11-28m., 11-6a. Low water, 4-32m., 5-25a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 14th, Full Moon, 7h. 25-2m. p. m.; June 21st, Last Quarter, 10h. 56-1m. a. m.; June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1-15m. p.m.; June 17th, in Perigee, 3h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday June 15.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Burhanpore Tapti Mill, ordinary general meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 6-13m., 11-53a. Low water 5-13m. 6-12a.
Tuesday, June 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 0-58a.; Low water, 5-55m., 7-0a.
Wednesday, June 17.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 0-42m., 1-44a. Low water, 6-39m., 7-50a.
Thursday, June 18.—Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water 1-38m., 2-32a.; Low water, 7-25m., 8-45a.
Friday, June 19.—University Meeting, 5-45. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 2-28m., 3-22a.; Low water, 8-15m., 9-48a.

THE BODY FOUND IN THE SEA.—The body of the European which was found in the sea off Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday afternoon was identified as that of Charles Jefferey, employed in the Bombay Electric Tramway Company and residing in Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow the Students' Brotherhood will re-open its Session when Prof. N. G. Welinker, M.A., LL.B., who has just returned from England, will deliver the opening address on "Ethical Work in England." The lecture is to be at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon.

ESPERANTO.—The new international Language is making headway, both in the East and West. Dr. Kroita, Professor of the Imperial University in Tokyo, is now in London and advocating the teaching of the language most strongly. The Third Scottish Congress was held in the Grand Concert Hall of the Great Exhibition on 6th June at Edinburgh. Dr. J. Pollen presided and spoke of his experiences with "The Green Flag through the East."

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March from Incidental Music to "Henry VIII"	Sullivan
Overture	Lustspiel ... Keler Bela
Selection	A Runaway Girl ... Monckton
Valse from Op.	A Waltz Dream ... Oscar Straus
Selection	The Orchid ... Monckton
Two-step	Anona ... V. Gray

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—With the kind permission of Colonel Murray, and Officers, the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, will play at the Victoria Gardens (weather permitting) between 6 and 8 p. m. (S. T.) to-day the following programme of music:—

March	Hamburgher Blut ... Volstedt
Overture	Schubert ... Sappe
Selection	A Runaway Girl ... Caryll
Valse	Jeunesse Doree ... Waldteufel
Fantasia	A Hunting scene ... Bucalossi
Galop	Always Joyful ... Hecker

PIPE MUSIC.

March	Lord Alexander Kennedy
March	The East Neuck of Fife
Strathspey	Marquis of Huntly
Reel	Pea Straw
March	Mrs McDougall
March	Behind the Bush in the Garden
Strathspey	Aspin Bank
Reel	Old Donald Duncan
March	Bailey parcan
March	Campbelton Loch
Strathspey	Mrs Duff
Reel	Ian More

CLARK'S CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION.—At an examination in Book-keeping and Accountancy held at Bombay and Bhownagar under the supervision of Prof. F. M. Dastoor, M. A., University Registrar and Prof. Sanjana, Principal of the Samaldas College respectively, the following were declared to have passed:—First Class M. B. Joshi, B. D. Lovji, C. D. Sarkhadey, F. E. Mithaiwalla, E. K. Palia, A. A. Bhagat, & D. N. Chowathi. Second Class—F. S. Desai, Bhalchandra Krishna, R. M. Rabel, V.J. Vohra, N.M. Dave, A.M. Javeri J.R. Dolas, G. R. Moghe, D.S. Vasavda, B.R. Patel, L.F. Lawrence, J.T. Mistry, J.D. Parekh, D.N. Marolia, C.R. Dave, T.C. Mehta, N J. Mehta, J.V. Limji, Atmaram, Harkisondas, F. C. Postwalla, I.V. Patel, J.A. Bamboat, S. B. Vaidya, H.M. Mullaferoze, M.M. Bharucha, P. S. Sethna, C.R. Baudivekar. Third Class—D. R. Belgamvalla, Erachshaw Maneckji, & A.E. Sukhadvalla. Mr. S.B. Billimoria, Public Accountant, is the Local Secretary for the College.

DIABOLO
DEVIL ON TWO STICKS.
A UNIVERSALLY Popular game in old France when the great folk entered into it with the ardour now shown by children; regarded favourably by the noble dames of the League and the Fronde, and the principal diversion in the hours of recreation in the convents. Albeit not of French origin (some say it came from China), DIABOLO has become a veritable craze in Paris, popular at the Restoration, and under the last Empire, the game figured on the programme of amusements at the last great Republican fete-day. Never before, has a game so rapidly infatuated children and adults, rich and poor. Children who are not allowed to go out play it at home, to the ruin of the crockery and ornaments. The Doctors encourage the game, which, they say, strengthens the lungs and the muscles and School Masters and School Mistresses highly approve of it.
Amongst other Seasonable Games, just received
RACQUETTES, PARISIENNES.
TARGETS.
GRACE GAMES.
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
36, MEDOW STREET.
OPPOSITE TO OLD FORT CHAPEL.
POONA BRANCH IN EAST STREET.
NEXT WEEK.

MOTOR PURCHASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A good deal of controversy has been going on lately in motor trade journals, generally condemning the policy of Government in not purchasing motor cars from firms in India. I am not surprised at the decision arrived at by Government seeing that a very short time ago a Bombay firm charged me Rs. 12 for an inlet valve complete—for 6 H. P. De Dion car—and Rs. 9-8 for an exhaust valve for same car; the English catalogue prices being 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. respectively.—Yours, etc.,

TECTONA.

PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES.

Record English Party for "City of Miracles."

Three hundred English pilgrims left London on May 29 for Lourdes.

Including ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the kingdom, the party is the largest which has ever made the pilgrimage from Great Britain.

Most of the pilgrims, at whose head is Dr. Whiteside, Bishop of Liverpool, are making the journey from motives of devotion, but in the party, too, are several invalids who are hoping to derive physical benefit from their visit to the place of "miracles."

The miraculous cure of a young Swiss woman at Lourdes is published by the "Liberte" of Fribourg.

For the last eight years Marie Schouwey of Bulle near Fribourg, has been suffering from an internal disease which several doctors had stated was incurable.

The patient got up from what was thought to be her deathbed, recently, and was carried on a stretcher to the pilgrim train bound for Lourdes.

While praying in the grotto at Lourdes her strength and health came back to her and she returned home a changed woman, a crowd meeting her at the station of Bulle.

Marie Schouwey now walks about her garden and is out of pain and on the high road to complete recovery.

The doctors who have seen her are astonished and cannot account for the "miracle."

THE CRISIS IN SAMOS.

Prince-Governor Held as Hostage.

Athens, May 29.

A hundred refugees from the island of Samos have arrived at Smyrna, and they report that the situation there is one of great gravity.

They state that the conflicts which have occurred between the inhabits and the Turkish troops sent from Smyrna, at the request of the Prince-Governor have resulted in many being killed and wounded. They further assert that the troops have revenged themselves upon the inhabitants by massacring numbers of women and children.

The Prince-Governor of the island, whose action in calling in the Turkish troops was strongly resented by the inhabitants, has been seized by the people's leaders, and is now held by them as a hostage.

Five battalions of troops from Smyrna and Salonica have been despatched to Samos, and several Turkish warships have also been ordered to proceed to the island.

The feeling prevails here that urgent necessity exists for the presence at the island of warships from other Powers.—Central News.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th June.

197—ARMS—Members are requested to return all Arms and Equipment to Head-Quarters at once for verification.

198—Annual Reports—Copies of the Annual Report for 1907-08 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

Salsette, JUNE 11. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Education is really the motive force to promote civilization. In an individual unit it is a vital force to make the world palatable to life by adapting the career to the current of time and place. Applying this fundamental principle, then, to the present mode of education—primary or secondary and higher still, or general, liberal technical and any sort of national—a healthy kind of reform, no doubt, is deemed necessary to be introduced everywhere both at the right time and in the right direction. But is it therefore almost an ascertained fact that such a reform when yet in the initiative stage introduced as it would stand in the course of primary education in the proposed manner, be conducive to general welfare?

When boys happen to be collected in a class in a large number in a rural school particularly, the foremost and most important thing to be looked to is the sanitary condition of such a class. Granted all the rural as well as urban schools in the Bombay Presidency as a special case—letting alone for the nonce the case of India as a whole—have been inspected and declared sanitarily fit, yet it remains to be next considered that the class is formed of boys of varying calibre and is required to attend to a variety of subjects in the presence of a teacher who cannot lay any claim to the possession of some psychological insight, either theoretical or practical, so as to impart culture with a striking descrimination, chiefly when to the learners from among the masses the learning is intended emphstically to prove helpful in life and to make life itself a greater success than in the case of their brethren that have neglected the same. The striking characteristic of the modern refined mode of education is discrimination of culture in the case of a promiscuous crowd; and this can be carried out only and absolutely with the help of psychological knowledge in theory as well as in practice. Consequently, as pointed out in the last article, to the means and materials of culture have to be added the good sanitary condition of the seminary of learning and the organization of an efficient teaching staff; and in emphasising these points, it is intended to have a relatively higher standard, rather than to decry or talk disparagingly of existing equipments.

Like the best wine that was reserved last by Christ, Mr. Welinkar contributed his last article the best (if with impunity I am allowed to so observe) in which he has tried to show the workable plan for the purpose of reforming the basis of primary education. Whenever any constructive scheme is to be laid forth, one has to proceed with a certain sense of misgiving.

The sign of the time as manifested in the very horizon, is that of nationalism, and would it not be both adequate and opportune to urge that the spirit of co-operation should be advanced a step further, so as to bring into happy union the ruler and the ruled in founding and conducting primary schools on a sounder basis of voluntary teaching of those subjects alone that are calculated to effect the permanent good of the learning classes and masses. It will be a splendid opportunity availed of by the people when they will show by dint of their own hard labour what efficient work they are able to do in managing schools as a joint stock wherein for the purpose of starting business, Government aid, which is ever extended with a liberal hand, might be sought and secured, and wherein the valuable supervision of the Government might be retained with advantage. Schools, accordingly then, might be founded upon the principle either of locality or of special professions to be pursued; and conducted in certain subjects that are chosen to impart knowledge, being a happy blending of three R's and the rudiments of the special professions concerned. In this respect the subject of gardening would be congenial to the soil; but other subjects of a similar type need not escape notice. Among such may be counted those subjects that naturally fall under the category of Manual Training. An educational expert has aptly remarked that: "We want an education that shall develop the whole man. All his intellectual, moral and physical powers should be drawn out and trained and fitted for doing good service in the battle of life. We want wise heads and skilful hands. There has been a growing demand, not only for men of knowledge but for men of skill in every department of human activity."

Now, the question of questions is: Are most, if not all, at this advanced stage of our educational talk and work, of the educational needs and purposes served? Or are we prepared, being up to now content with our rough system fancifully construed as smooth and beneficial, to raise stone over stone simply to show a complete work of the fabric, without caring to secure the strength of the foundation? It is one thing to cry aloud for educational reforms but it is quite another to introduce healthy reforms of a utilitarian type at the right moment and in the right place. Nor is it the purpose of the present contribution to attempt to hold forth a practical scheme in all its workable details; but it will be sufficient to distantly allude to the fact that anything calculated to develop the hand and the eye and impart the rudiments of technical subjects in earnest, in a playful manner, that is to say, easy industrial subjects in the elementary stage taught in the children's garden, would suit the present refined requirements of primary Education. For, technical education embraces a direct cultivation in arts and industries and at the same time, an indirect development of the mind and the heart within. For, although I am quite at one with Mr. Welinkar in holding that in such a special equipment of a primary school, moral or religious or both sorts of instruction should be imparted as a chief desideratum, yet it should be added that the indirect influence of technical education even in the primary stage is quite wholesome. Dealing with the materials of work such as clay, wood, &c., and by the help of object lessons, trying to shape on the *form* as a result of a clear and precise thought—form the necessary precursors of all forms translated as objective pieces, will be sufficient to cultivate the mind and the heart, so as to fix certain impressions indelibly in the learners, and these will undeniably bear wholesome fruits in years to come.—Yours, etc,

S. S. MEHTA.
Daji Raj High School.
Wadhwan City, June 11.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The want of water at Ratouri and Karondi villages in Malwani, Thana District, is causing severe distress to the cattle and village people and also to stone quarry workmen; the need of it has been repeatedly represented since 1905 to the authorities, but it is painful to find they have not yet taken any steps to increase the water supply or to deepen the wells close by the tank. The Mamlatdar, Mr. Pethe and the 1st Assistant Collector Mr. Clayton and Mr. Turner visited the place and the tank in 1905 and promised to give the villagers two wells close by the tank, as that is the only place were water springs could be found. Through the medium of your widely circulated paper I beg to draw the attention of the authorities to this matter in order that the village tank might be repaired for the supply of water to thirsty cattle, and wells sunk as requested.—Yours, &c.

Salsette, JUNE 11. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

MR. HOBHOUSE ON INDIA.

"Festina Lente."

Mr. C. E. Hobhouse of the Decentralisation Commission, on his return from this country delivered a lecture in the Duscombe Hall, St. George, Bristol on the Indian Empire. He first spoke of the size of India and said it would take six days' hard travelling to get from the North to the South of India, and the traveller in his journey would pass by an innumerable number of races, differing in colour, creed, and religion. There had already been constructed some 30,000 miles of railways in India, they were adding to them at the rate of 1,000 miles per year, and there was hardly a railway system in India that had not a greatest mileage and more employes than the Great Western Railway in England. There was an idea amongst some people who went to India for six weeks, and then came home and wrote a book that it was one of the most frightful countries that was rendered sterile and made desolate by the wicked principles of the British Government. (Laughter.) No more fallacious idea was ever indulged in. India, like every other big country, had its fertile as well as its unproductive areas. In the South, in Madras or Burmah, the climate was as hot as was the atmosphere inside one of the tropical hothouses at Kew Gardens. A great part of the evidence given him when in his commission at Madras, he took when the temperature was 84 deg. and 95 deg. and the complexion of the natives was as dark as the colour of the seats in that room, but when the proceeded North the temperature got a lot cooler and the complexion of the people was fairer. He travelled through Afghanistan more than two months ago without an escort, and came across people there with brilliant red hair and blue eyes. At Quetta the temperature was 28 degrees of frost the snow lay thick on the ground and despite a big fire they required to keep their overcoats on when taking evidence. He did not know whether they got in Bristol Burmah cigars, but if so, they might be interested to know that the Burmah cigars were made in Madras and only shipped over to Burmah in order to be made up. (Laughter.) It was sometimes said that the poverty in India was caused by the amount of taxation placed on the people by British rule, but that was not so. In a great part of India there was no dependence on the rainfall. He had travelled though districts in Baluchistan where no rain had fallen for two years, and the consequence was that when a prolonged drought occurred the people moved off elsewhere and brought with them the seeds of poverty and disease. He had visited the unfertile valleys of Central India where the stones were so thick on the soil that one wondered how the goats that wondered there were able to get a living. It might surprise some of them to know that during the last 10 years the British Government in India had, by a system of careful and costly irrigation, built up a great wheat-growing district, and so created one of the great wheat supplies for this country. Rivers had been deflected from their courses and had been brought through mountain ranges. Channels had been drilled through areas in the Punjab, and places that 10 years ago were sandy tracks were now growing thick and dense crops. In large tracts in India the rainfall had occurred at the wrong time of the year. The crops in those places were sown in October or November and reaped in April or May, and so when the rainfall was in March or June it was of little use. When the rain did not come at the right time—almost to the day expected—the crop perished, there was a famine in India, and the result was that the supply of wheat to the London markets ran short, and the price of bread rose if it was accompanied by a corresponding shortage from other wheat producing countries. When he reached the port of Kurrachi, it was practically empty and deserted. Large sums had been expanded in making the docks there, but the shipping was absent, and why? Simply because during the last two or three years there had been a shortage of rain in Upper India, a corresponding shortage of trade and of employment on the railway. It was the opinion of some people that India could be treated as a great consolidated political whole. That was, in his opinion, an absurd notion to hold. There was no essential difference as far as he could see between the white man and the black man. (Hear, hear.) If they took a white man and placed him in India or Central Africa he would continue the same conditions at the first as he held in this country and if they took a black man and placed him in North America or England he would carry with him at the first his traditional habits, but gradually the black man and the white man would insensibly change, and each would gradually approximate to the methods which obtained either in the Northern or the Southern Hemisphere. There was this difference however. In India men's minds could move along two planes of thought at the same time. They might hardly credit it but it was true. There was a highly educated and well-known Indian astronomer who could predict with accuracy the approach of a comet or the course of the stars and whilst he had that Western knowledge moving along one side of his mind, he firmly believed that every night the moon was swallowed up by a dragon. He would give them another instance. A coolie coming from a house would exhibit his dislike to taking life. If he saw a cobra in his path he would pick it up at risk to his own life, and instead of destroying it as a venemous reptile, he would carry it into the road and there deposit it so that it might wriggle away, but the same man transplanted to his own jungles would think nothing of committing the most cold blooded murders on his relatives or friends. It was a fact that in the spring the inhabitants of whole villages would shut up their dwellings and disappear with their families and travel over the country for the purpose of deliberately committing robberies with or without murder, and then return in the autumn to lead quite respectable lives as agriculturists for six months of the year. The government of that great country with its 300,000,000 of people was not easy. There was a movement towards betterment in the best sense of the term in that country, but the movement was very gradual indeed. The ties of religion and case were broken down very slowly, and an attempt to hurry Western ideas would, in his judgment, end in disaster. There was an admirable Latin maxim which ran 'festina lente,' and that was exactly what there had to do in dealing with the administration of India. (Applause.)

FROM the 30th May to the 5th instant, 1 European, 6 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 282 Hindus, and 54 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras making a total of 362. The death-rate was 36·9 per mile, the mean for the ten previous years being 37·5 The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 9, fevers 98, bowel complaints 38, and other causes 217.

SAL HEPATICA
An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in
Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
For sale by chemists.
KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
BEYNON & CO., 55 Esplanade Rd, [illegible]

PRONOUNCED HIS CASE INCURABLE
Whole Body Raw with Eczema—Life was Intolerable—Was Even Incased in Plaster—Discharged from Hospitals as Hopeless.
SUFFERED 14 YEARS
CURED BY CUTICURA
"From the age of three months until fifteen years old, my son Owen's life was made intolerable by eczema in its worst form. He was all right until a red rash broke out on his forehead, but we were not alarmed at first. Very soon, however, the rash began to spread over his head and shoulders, and it caused him great discomfort. I took

him to a doctor and tried half a dozen other treatments, all with the same result: no improvement at all. The disease gradually spread until nearly every part of his body was quite raw. We had to strap him down in bed, for he used to tear himself dreadfully in his sleep. The agony he went through is quite beyond words. No

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PROMOTION AND CIVIL EMPLOYMENT FOR OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

In the House of Commons on Monday, May 25, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether in all Indian Army regulations from 1861 to 1895 it was categorically stated that promotion in the Staff Corps was to be governed by length of service, and that officers after twenty-six years' service, of which eight had been in the Staff Corps, were to become lieutenant-colonels; whether officers who entered the Staff Corps under those regulations are entitled to have them carried out; whether the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, which state that officers of the Staff Corps are eligible for either military or civil employ, apply to officers of the Indian Army at the present time; and whether officers of the Indian Army under the rank of major-general who are not considered fitted for the command of a native regiment, but who are considered fitted for extra-regimental or civil employment, may, under the terms of G.G.O. 826, of 1861, be placed on general duty till an opportunity for their further employment offers.

Mr. Buchanan: Promotion in the Staff Corps was given after fixed periods of service till 1904. In 1904 the conditions of promotion were altered, as stated in my answer to the hon. member's question of May 7, and the altered conditions were applied to officers then in the service, in exercise of the power given by Royal Warrant to the Secretary of State in Council. Officers of the Indian Army are still eligible for civil employ, provided they are properly qualified. G. G. O. of 1861 provided for the removal, on half-pay or pension, of officers unfit for employment, and for the re-employment of officers who, having become unemployed, were perfectly fit for employment. These provisions could give no title to further employment in the case of an officer found unfit for regimental command.

INDIA AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any expression of opinion has been received from the Government of India as to the provisions of the Berlin Convention on Wireless Telegraphy; if so, whether they desire to participate in them; and, if not, would they be allowed to contract out.

Mr. Buchanan: The Government of India have expressed their wish to adhere to the Berlin Convention on its ratification by his Majesty's Government.

THE SALT TAX.

Mr. Hunt asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether salt extracted from the sea by Indian peasants is classified for taxation purposes as a manufactured article; and whether a tax has to be paid to the Indian Government on salt so extracted.

Mr. Buchanan: Salt extracted from the sea is not specifically classified as a manufactured article; but all salt, whether extracted from the sea or otherwise obtained, is in India subject to a duty. In the maritime provinces, however, licenses are issued on special terms for the manufacture of salt by indigenous processes, and for fish curing establishments salt is made available a little over cost price.

EAST INDIAN PRODUCTS (FOREIGN TARIFFS).

Mr. Remnant: Address for return showing the approximate percentages of import duties levied in various countries on the principal articles exported from India, in continuation of the return appended to the fiscal despatch of the Government of India of Oct. 22, 1902.

RUSSIAN DUTIES ON TEA.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could give the House any information regarding the proposed abrogation by the Russian Government of the increased duties on Ceylon and Indian teas.

Mr. J. A. Pease (on behalf of Sir E. Grey): My right hon. friend understands that it was officially announced in St. Petersburg on Friday last that the Council of Ministers had approved the repeal of the surtax from Sept. 1, new style.

THE INTEGRITY OF PERSIA.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his Majesty's Government contemplated taking any measures, in concert with the Government of Russia, having as their object the strengthening of the means of control and defence at present possessed by Persia in her frontier region.

Mr. J. A. Pease: As the hon. member is already aware, the maintenance of the integrity of Persia is one of the principal objects of the recently signed Anglo-Russian Convention. My right hon. friend trusts that no special measures may be required to secure the application of this principle; but if ever this anticipation proves to be wrong, a public announcement that measures are contemplated may very likely be the most certain method of putting obstacles in the way of measures being taken.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS ON THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could give the House any information respecting the military operations now being conducted by Russia on the Russo-Persian frontier; whether demands for compensation had been made by the Russian general to the tribal headsmen of the frontier districts; and, if the answer to this question were in the affirmative, whether he would make friendly representations to the Russian Government with a view to securing that any such claims might be made direct to the central Government at Teheran.

Mr. J. A. Pease: For some years past a number of tribesmen, Persian subjects, have been settled on Russian territory and have continually plundered their Russian neighbours and driven off their cattle. The Russian Government have made constant representations, both locally to the Persian frontier authorities and at Teheran to the Persian Government, with a view to put a stop to these depredations, but without any effect; and finally, after several Russian guards and soldiers and one officer had been killed by the brigands, and many more wounded, it was found necessary to despatch a military expedition to restore order in the district, and, if necessary, expel the marauding Persian settlers by force. The Russian general in command of the force has demanded from the Governor-General of Tabriz an indemnity for the loss of Russian life and property. Representations with the same object have also been made by the Russian Legation at Teheran to the Persian Government with the result that the Persian Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg has asked for a delay of fifteen days in which to satisfy the Russian demands. This request has been agreed to.

THE EXPORTS OF OPIUM.

On Tuesday, May 26, Mr. Arnold Herbert asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether sanction has been given to the appointment by the Chinese Government of a Chinese official to reside in India and check the exports of opium from India to China in order to ensure that the obligation of the Indian Government to reduce the exports by one-tenth annually is carried out; whether any similar official has been appointed by the British Government in China to check the area under crop in the poppy-growing districts in China, in order to ensure that the reciprocal obligation of the Chinese Government for concurrent reduction of the production of opium is carried out; and, if not, whether such official will be appointed without delay.

Sir E. Grey: An agreement has been come to between the Chinese Government and his Majesty's Government whereby a Chinese official may be stationed at Calcutta to watch the sales and export of opium, but with no power of interference of any description. The Chinese Government have not so far notified us of any appointment. No similar official has been appointed by his Majesty's Government to reside in China, nor is it their intention to make such an appointment. But his Majesty's Consular officers have standing instructions to report any available information as to the diminution of the cultivation of opium.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it is necessary for Indian gentlemen to come over to England in order to enter the Indian Medical Service; and whether his Majesty's Government will advise the Government of India to hold examinations for the Indian Medical Service simultaneously in India.

Mr. Buchanan: To the first part of the question the reply is in the affirmative. It is not contemplated to hold examinations for the Indian Medical Service simultaneously in England and India.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked whether this arrangement prevented qualified Indian students from obtaining positions to which they would be otherwise entitled.

Mr. Buchanan: They are under the disadvantage that they do not come over here for examination.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the chief appointments at the hospitals and medical schools and colleges in India are confined to members of the Indian Medical Service; and whether his Majesty's Government will advise the Government of India to open these important appointments to Indian subjects of the King, without bias of race, creed, or colour.

Mr. Buchanan: It is the case that a certain number of appointments in the Presidency hospitals and medical schools are reserved for members of the Indian Medical Service. That service is recruited by open competition, in which Indian subjects are freely admitted. The Secretary of State is not wholly satisfied with existing arrangements and is in communication with the Government of India on the subject.

THE CABUL RIVER RAILWAY.

Sir Charles Dilke asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the cessation of work on the Cabul River Railway beyond mile 300 is final, or whether there is still the intention of making progress with the railway after the pacification of the Mohmand country; and, in the latter case, whether he will state what is the reason for the prolongation of the line, and to what stations it is to lead.

Mr. Buchanan: No decision has been arrived at as to the prolongation of the Cabul River Railway beyond mile 300, nor is any proposal for such prolongation at present before the Secretary of State.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary for India: Whether he is now in a position to state the precise objects of the Mohmand expedition; when those objects are likely to be attained; and what terms have been offered to the tribes against whom we are fighting.

Mr. Lupton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What are precisely the offences alleged against the Mohmands; and what are the dates of those offences upon which the Secretary of State authorised a punitive invasion of a neighbouring State and the destruction of the food-supplies of the people.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can make any statement for the information of the House regarding the raids on British territory which have led to the present punitive expedition against the Mohmands, and whether there are any special causes for the unrest among these hill-men which would account for their recent conduct.

Mr. Buchanan: On the night of March 24 two villages in the area under the direct administration of the Government of India beyond the limits of tribal territory were attacked by Mohmands, two Hindoos being killed; and on the night of March 30 a third village in our territory was raided, a Hindoo being carried off. By the middle of April the gathering of armed Mohmands on the border had increased to a force estimated at 5,000 men, led by influential Mullahs. In order to protect our villages from attack, it became necessary to strengthen selected posts between Shabkadr and Abazai. On April 19, 20, and 21 the Mohmands fired on patrols in our territory, killing and wounding British subjects; and on the night of the 21st they invaded our territory, fired into the village of Shankargarh, also into our camps, and cut telephone and telegraph wires. On the night of the 22nd they attacked all our military posts, raided two villages, and attempted to destroy the bridge of boats over the Cabul River near Peshawar. The next day the Government of India were authorised by his Majesty's Government to take such military action as they might consider necessary, subject to the principles of the policy laid down by his Majesty's Government on the occasion of the Zakka Khel expedition, that no steps were to be taken leading towards permanent occupation or extension of our responsibility in tribal territory. On April 24 British troops under General Willcocks attacked the Mohmand forces in the positions they had taken up on our border, and put them to flight. The force of the Mohmands engaged was estimated at 4,000 men. Efforts were made by our officers to induce a jirgah representing the tribes to come in and effect a settlement, but this was unsuccessful. The tribes were allowed until May 10 to send in their jirgah; they failed to do so, and sent insulting replies. On May 13 General Willcocks was ordered to advance with instructions that the object of his expedition was punitive, and that he should let it be widely known that the Government had no intention to interfere with the "status quo" as regards the position of the tribes. The punitive operations have so far been carried out successfully by General Willcocks. It is hoped that in a few days these operations will be concluded and the British forces withdrawn. No special grievances are known to exist and none have been made known by the tribes. The general cause of the outbreak is, presumably, religious excitement, due to the disappointment felt by the fanatical Mullahs at the speedy settlement arrived at with the Zakka Khel, extinguishing their expectation of the outbreak of a holy war. The terms to be offered to the tribes must depend in each case on the attitude of the tribe concerned. The tribes have been informed, as I have explained, and there is no intention of disturbing their relations with the British Government. Our anticipation is that a settlement somewhat similar to that with the Zakka Khel may be arrived at.

Mr. Mackarness asked whether the attention of the hon. member had been called to a telegram in the "Times" of that day stating that on May 24 an emissary arrived from the tribesmen asking for terms, that General Willcocks refused to see the emissary, and whether this action was taken with the knowledge and the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Buchanan: I have seen the telegram in the "Times." Of course I have no means of confirming or of denying the details given in it. The information we have is to the effect that certain portions of the Mohmand tribe endeavoured to enter into negotiations with General Willcocks, that some section of the tribesmen have been successful, and that other sections have not been successful.

Mr. Lupton: Is it in accordance with the instructions of the Government that the troops destroyed the food supplies that were required for the inhabitants after the soldiers had run away?

Mr. Buchanan: The instructions given to General Willcocks were the same as those that were given in regard to the Zakka Khel expedition.

Mr. Rees: Can the country of the Mohmands in any sense be described as a neighbouring State?

Mr. Buchanan: I do not think that I should so describe it.

Mr. Lupton: Is it a fact that in the Zakka Khel country the troops burned the crops?

Mr. Buchanan: I think that I have answered that question already.

Mr. Lupton: If the troops did not burn the crops in the Zakka Khel country and they are now burning the crops in the Mohmand country, can the instructions be said to be identical? Is that a "method of barbarism"?

MORTALITY FROM PLAGUE.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What is the death-rate from plague for the first quarter of this year as compared with the rate for last year in the Punjab, Bombay Presidency, United Provinces, and the whole of India respectively.

Mr. Buchanan: The incidence of plague deaths per mile of the population in the first quarter of this year was:—Punjab, 0·6; Bombay Presidency, 0·8; United Provinces, 0·3; whole of India, 0·2. For the corresponding quarter of 1907 the incidence was:—Punjab, 7·6; Bombay Presidency, 2·1; United Provinces, 2·4; India, 1.3. The total number of plague deaths in India was 68,648 in the first quarter of this year, compared with 387,236 deaths in the corresponding quarter of 1907.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE IN INDIA.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the reason why the trial of the men arrested in connection with the bomb outrage has been transferred from the sessions court at Calcutta, where the trial would have been presided over by a puisne judge, to the court of the district magistrate at Alipore, in the suburbs; and whether the judge in the latter court is a member of the Civil Service, combining in his position executive and judicial functions.

Mr. Buchanan: The preliminary inquiry is being conducted at Alipore because the offence was committed within the jurisdiction of the magistrate of the twenty-four parganas. If the accused are committed to the Sessions they will be tried thereby a judge who, though a member of the Civil Service, does not combine in his person executive and judicial functions, and if convicted by him they will have open to them an appeal to the High Court.

SEDITIOUS WRITINGS IN THE PRESS.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware of the provocative writings in the Anglo-Indian Press in India towards native opinions and constitutional reform movements; and whether, in view of the fact that such writings excite disaffection towards the Government, the provisions of the Penal Code will be applied to such Anglo-Indian papers as to those already suppressed under the terms of the Code.

Mr. Buchanan: Without expressing any opinion as to the effect of the articles referred to by the hon. member, I may say that the provisions of the Indian Penal Code of course apply to the Anglo-Indian press, as to all other Indian publications, and would in case of necessity be enforced in the same way as against other papers. Papers are not "suppressed" under the terms of the Code.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

On Thursday, May 28, Mr. Mackerness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that on the 24th instant Sir J. Willcocks attacked a force of Utman Khel on the Indian frontier with cavalry and artillery, and inflicted extremely severe loss upon them, that this attack took place after an envoy from the tribesmen had come to the British camp asking for terms, and that the British general refused to hold any intercourse with him; and will he say what instructions have been given to the general as to dealing with terms offered or asked for by the tribesmen.

The hon. member prefaced the asking of this question as it was printed on the paper by appealing for the ruling of the Speaker as to the method by which a question ought to be altered in its phraseology. He said that he had handed in the question in quite a different form from the above. What his original question asked was whether the attention of the Under-Secretary had been called to a published statement to the effect that these things had happened and whether there was any truth in them. This had been struck out of the question, and he was made to impute conduct to Sir James Willcocks which he had been anxious to avoid.

The Speaker asked the hon. member why, if he had any objection to the form of the question he did not make his objection on the previous day. The question appeared on the paper the previous day, and if the hon. member had any objection to it he could have come to him and raised the point at that time.

Mr. Mackarness: I had understood that the practice was to send a card to the hon. member and ask him to call. I received no such invitation.

Mr. Buchanan: The statement on which the question appears to be founded is that an emissary who said he had come from the Nawab of Nawagai to discuss terms shortly before the engagement with the Utman Khel on the 24th was not received by General Willcocks. No mention of this episode is made in the official reports of the occurrence of that date. I would point out that the Utman Khel are a Mohmand tribe over whom the Nawab of Nawagai has no jurisdiction. It may, I think, be taken for granted that if an authorised emissary from the section concerned had come to negotiate for submission, General Willcocks would have suspended operations in accordance with his instructions, the purport of which I stated to the House on the 26th, and which he has hitherto carried out with success.

Mr. Rees: Is there any justification for the underlying assumption referred to in the question?

Mr. Buchanan: The underlying assumption is what my hon. friend wishes to disclaim.

Mr. Mackarness: May we assume that there is no truth in the statement imputed as to the conduct of the general?

Mr. Buchanan: As far as we are aware there is no foundation for the statement.

HOME EVIDENCE.

Another Bombay doctor tells us his opinion, thus adding one more piece of home evidence to the score or more that are regularly appearing in these columns.

That we can test the truth of home evidence such as this, makes it far more valuable than testimony which comes from those living thousands of miles away. Bombay people want Bombay evidence, and no better can be asked for than that of Dr. Abdul Razak, House Surgeon, Northcote Police Hospital, who requires no introduction to the Bombay public as a successful physician:—He says, I have used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and have had good results from them in cases of Kidney troubles.

Backache is a sign that the kidneys are weak or diseased, and at such times more work is forced upon them than they can perform, causing headache, tired feeling, irritability, nervousness, etc., and if neglected dropsy, rheumatism, urinary troubles and other dangerous illness follow. The Pills are a specific for all kidney and bladder affections for old or young and leave no after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Re. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has given heavy rain on the West Coast, as far North as Goa, but only a few falls in the adjacent districts to the East of the Bay. The Monsoon occasioned nearly general rain in Lower Burma and Assam, and local rain in Upper Burma and the North of Eastern Bengal.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Mergui, one inch; Tavoy, three inches; Toungoo, Dhubri, Mymensing and Darjeeling, one and half inches; Silchar, one inch; Cherrapoonjee four inches; Jalpaiguri, Cuttack and Mormugao, two inches; Karwar, five inches; Mangalore, seven inches; Calicut, four inches; Cochin and Mersara, one inch; Colombo, one and half inches.

Skies are moderately to heavily overcast, except in North-West India, the United Provinces, East of Central India, the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur.

Abnormal dryness of the air continues in Chota Nagpur, the United and Central Provinces and Central India and North-West India, excluding Sind; temperature is moderate to large in excess in Northern and Central India from Rajputana to Bengal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, the Northern District, North-East India and the West Coast of the Peninsula; local rain in Upper Burma and a few falls are likely also in the interior of the Peninsula, chiefly in the Western Districts.

The Mail Steamer reports fresh to moderate Monsoon from 55° to 65° Longitude.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 12th June 1908 was 29·750 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30-00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer, "Nurani," which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, via coast ports, reports having experienced heavy westerly swell. The German East Africa Line steamer "Kaiser," which arrived in harbour yesterday from Ibo, met with S.-W. winds, strength 5 degree and rain. The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer, Oriental, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, reports having experienced fresh monsoon off Socotra, thence fine.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH JUNE, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday 12th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud persists at Ambala but skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity has decreased and is in defect nearly everywhere. Temperature has risen and is now normal except at Rawalpindi where an excess is shown in the minimum. Winds are generally northerly or westerly.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has further decreased and is now considerably below the average, especially in the eastern districts. Temperature has risen and is generally above normal during the day. Winds are south-westerly at Agra and north-westerly elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is equal to the average but the minimum is high except in Sind. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore has had 0·75 inch of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded except in a few stations where they are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature conditions are normal except for an excess at night at Neemuch and during the day at Indore. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Very light fall of rain has been reported from Akola. Skies have cleared in the east but are still moderately clouded over the rest of the divisions. Humidity is generally considerably below normal except at Akola. Temperature in unusually high, the excess in the minimum at Saugor amounting to 11.° Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

The Konkan.—Light rain has fallen at Bombay and Ratnagiri and heavy rain at Mormugao (2·33 inches) and Karwar (5·10 inches). Skies are heavily overcast. The meisture in the air has increased and is now normal over the whole of the Konkan. Temperature is high during the day at some stations but is otherwise normal. Winds are generally southerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports a thunder-storm accompanied with rain (0·81 inch). Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal except in the North Bombay Deccan where it is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen on the west coast to the south of Mormugao and light rain at Ratnagiri and Bombay. Winds generally are from the normal direction on the Kathiawar Coast but are still generally south-easterly from Mangalore to Bombay, which fact may be indicative of the existence still of the area of low pressure in the East Arabian Sea, noticed yesterday. Monsoon conditions may extend northwards as far as Bombay during the day.

A few thunderstorms may occur in the North Deccan and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S.S. "Oriental" which left Aden on the 7th experienced till longitude 53deg. E. light to gentle south to south-westerly wind, fine weather and occasional southerly swell; thence to longitude 55deg. E. light to gentle monsoon, fair weather and moderate southerly swell; from there to longitude 65deg. E. fresh to moderate monsoon, cloudy weather and moderate to considerable south-westerly, and towards the end westerly, swell the sea; thence to longitude 67deg. E. variable or south-westerly light airs and generally overcast skies with rain squalls and westerly swell; from there to her arrival this morning variable or south-easterly light airs, passing clouds and southerly or south-westerly swell.

CUMBALLA HILL.
MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 0	0 10	2 10	1 66

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June, to date.
Bushire(11th)	94·6	81·1	...	0·00
Jask(11th)	96·8	81·3	...	0 00
Muskat	98·8	88·1	...	00·0
Multan	107·8	82·5	...	0·02
Rawalpindi	106·9	80·6	...	...
Lahore	106·4	81·2	...	0·50
Sirsa	105·3	82·1	...	1·42
Ambala	104·5	83·0	...	0·26
Delhi	107·7	86·2	...	0·00
Agra	107·5	86·0	...	0·03
Mainpuri	110·3	84·8	...	0·00
Jhansi	110·8	89·1	...	0·00
Cawnpore	110·9	86·0	...	0·00
Allahabad	111·6	86·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	109·6	84·3	...	0·00
Karachi	93·9	81·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	107·4	86·2	...	0·00
Jaipur	108·2	82·6	...	0·00
Kotah	107·5	93·6	...	0·00
Bhuj	100·1	79·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	89·8	82·2	...	0·00
Veraval	86·7	83·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	103·9	79·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	100·6	83·0	...	0·00
Surat	97·1	82·6	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	104·6	83·7	...	0·00
Deesa	106·8	83·9	...	0·01
Neemuch	101·0	85·7	...	0·00
Indore	101·1	78·1	0·75	0·75
Jabbulpore	107·0	88·3	...	0·04
Saugor	106·1	89·5	...	0·00
Hoshangabad	110·1	87·4	...	0·03
Khandwa	105·2	86·1	...	0·00
Akola	100·7	78·6	0·05	1·07
Amraoti	104·8	82·8	...	0·16
Nagpur	109·1	86·6	...	0·32
Chanda	108·0	82·5	...	0·44
Raipur	107·3	86·5	...	0·00
Bombay	92·8	82·2	0·07	0·10
Ratnagiri	89·3	77·9	0·08	0·34
Mormugao	92·5	76·2	2·33	2·43
Karwar	85·3	74·5	5·10	5·40
Malegaon	99·9	79·6	...	0·12
Ahmednagar	95·4	75·5	...	0·82
Poona	93·0	78·8	...	0·40
Sholapur	98·8	77·9	...	0·51
Bijapur	93·7	74·2	...	1·32
Belgaum	86·3	69·1	0·81	2·04
Aurangabad	96·7	76·2	...	0·50
Nizamabad (Indur)	105·9	78·2	...	0·07
Hyderabad	98·8	78.2	...	3·71
Mangalore	81·2	71·9	6·84	10·82
Calicut	82·8	72·1	4·26	7·25
Cochin	82·7	74·3	0·90	4·18
Colombo	85·5	74·0	1·53	3·43
Masulipatam	106·3	85·1	...	0·11
Bellary	96·0	75·8	...	0·76
Cuddapah	93·2	78·6	...	0·58
Madras	100·0	81·5	0·04	0·07
Bangalore	82·3	66·3	...	0·85
Coimbatore	82·4	69·3	0·02	0·07
Trichinopoly	91·1	76·3	...	2.49
Negapatam	94·4	75·5	...	2·57

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—MAY 22 to MAY 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col H N V Harington, I M S, B
Lieut-Col C S Rose, RE, B
Lieut-Col H S P Davies, B
Major A Gwyther, IMS, B
Capt C J Clarke, R E, B
Capt S Bazett, B
Mr E L L Hammond, B Cov
Mr H W Lyle, B Cov
Mr H F House, B Cov
Mr H J Hoare, B Cov
Mr H T Cullis, B Cov
Mr D ff Powell, B
Mr H F P Tulloch, B
Mr D Donald, CIE, B
Mr E J Pope, B
Mr E P Dove, B
Mr H A Gubbay, B
Mr H S Wells, B
Mr W J Britts, B
Mr W A C Sisson, B
Mr A Brokenshaw, B
Mr G Moyle, B
Mr W J K Howard, B
Mr J A Craig, B
Mr H H Hayden, B
Mr J H Reaks, B
Mr W B Gray, B
Mrs J A Ingram, B
Mr M Ghose, M Cov
Mr A S Laurie, M
Mr D T Barry, M
Lieut-Col T C D Barry, I M S, Ho
Mr C C Boyd, Bo Cov
Mr H C Mules, M V O, Bo
Maj-Gen H Mansfield, C B
Brig-Gen E S Hastings, C B, D S O
Col L C Fryer, 45 Rattray's Sikhs
Col C S Wheeler, I A
Col F V Whittall, 95 Russell's Inf
Col H T King, I A
Col W J H Bond, C B, S and T Corps
Lieut-Col H Thomson, I M S
Lieut-Col W B Browning, I M S
Lieut-Col A. Pressey, 10 Jats
Major G C Kemp, R E
Major H W Kelsall, R E
Major W A S Kincaid, R E
Major R G Macpherson, 41 Dogras
Major G H G Mockler, 90 Punj
Major C G Robson, 10 Jats
Capt A F S Leggatt, Adjutant, G I P Ry Vols
Capt E G Hart, R A, S and T Corps
Lieut W H Roberts, R E
Lieut W G S Kenny, 239 Garh R
Commander E G Mills, R I M
Lieut J F Vibart, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major P B Haig, I M S, B, study leave from 9-12-07 to 6-4-08
Capt W S Willmore, I M S, B, study leave from 1-10-07 to 21-3-08
Capt W Lethbridge, IMS, B, study leave from 18-1-08 to 13-4-08
Capt J M Woolley, I M S, B, study leave from 22-4-07 to 21-7-07
Capt G H Newcombe, B, 3 mo M C
Mr B Adarji, B, 4 mo 6 days' extraordinary leave commuted into leave on M C
Mr J Xavier, B, 3 mo M C
Mr H B Ommanney, B, 6 mo extraordinary leave
Mr C F Kelyn, B, 5 mo M C
Mr E W P Walsh, M, 3 mo M C
Major A F W King, I M S Bo, study leave from 21-10-07 to 20-4-08
Mr A H Gordon, Bo, 2½ mo M C
Mr H C Clark, Bo, 3 mo M C
Major S W King, deputy assistant adjutant general Secunderabad, 3 days
Major J A Douglas, 2 Lrs, to 15-10-08
Major A Roberts, 95 Russell's Inf, 1 week
Capt D'A M Fraser, 75 C Inf, 4 days
Capt V Percy Smith, Burma Military Police, 6 mo M C
Lieut W R Warden, 83 W L I, 4 mo M C

MEMORY MEANS MONEY
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
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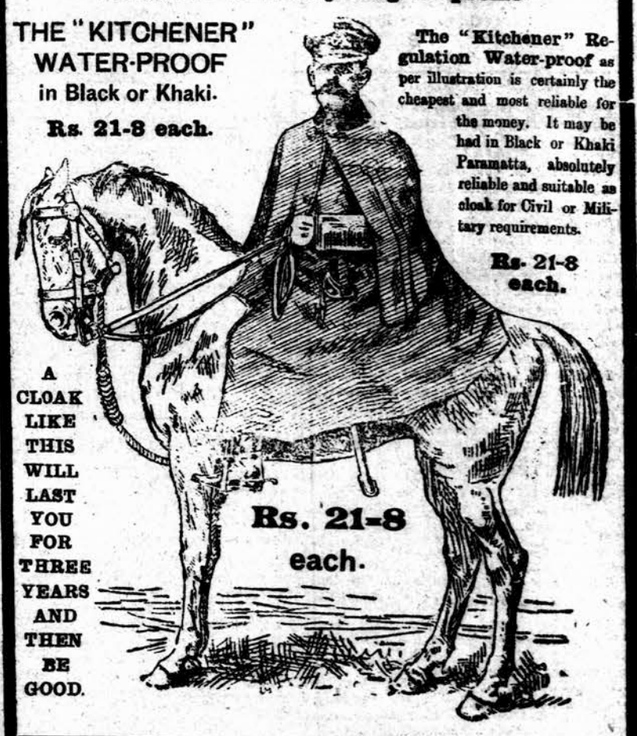

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT

SUIT AGAINST A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

In the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, the suit of Anandrao Bhai against Sitabai, widow of Narayen Rowji Khshirsagar, and Mr. G. S. Manker, barrister-at-law, Special Commissioner in suit No. 153 of 1905, entered upon another phase.

By the consent decree, in that suit, plaintiff's properties were vested in Mr. Manker, and power was given him to sell them at his discretion. In the present suit, plaintiff prayed that this decree might be set aside; he also prayed that an agreement of sale, dated 15th March, 1906, and the conveyance of property made to the first defendant, dated 2nd September, 1906, might be set aside and declared not binding upon the plaintiff. Other prayers were likewise made in the plaint. The case has been reported in these columns. Mr. P. J. Padshah, Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, and Mr. Setna, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, with Mr. Weldon and Mr. Gupte, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., appeared for Sitabai; Mr. M. A. Jinnah, with the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, and Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Khanderao, Laud and Mehta, appeared for Mr. Manker. By consent of parties, the third defendant's appearance was dispensed with; but she was told to appear at the time of discussing the question of costs. Charges of collusion had been made against Mr. Manker, also against Mr. Dadabhai Narayen Dhume, an attorney's clerk, who has since died.

In regard to this, Mr. Padshah had said in his opening remarks, that Dhume found that Mr. Lane, in whom the estate had been originally vested, was not a good instrument; in fact, Mr. Lane was too much for him. So he got possession of Mr. Manker, unfortunately, and offered him very nice terms. Mr. Manker, instead of retiring from the present suit, when proper costs of all actions properly filed by him were offered to him, made common-cause with Sitabai, the first defendant, and as had been said at a previous stage, with Dhume also. Mr. Manker, in short, was far more pliant than Mr. Lane, which led Dhume to effectuate his plans successfully.

On Friday, Mr. Manker said, that if the case was not going to be fought on the ground of collusion and other allegations, the Court would give him leave to withdraw from the suit, he undertaking to bear his costs till Thursday.

Mr. Padshah said that he could not withdraw allegations which affected Sitabai; but he would say this: that he had no proof whatever that Mr. Manker had shared in the profits made by Sitabai. He, therefore, withdrew all allegations against Mr. Manker.

The Court, in pronouncing its Judgment on the point, said that the allegations of participation in unlawful proceedings, and active collusion with Dhume, having been withdrawn against Mr. Manker, the suit was dismissed against Mr Manker. He was allowed to retire from his office of Special Commissioner regarding the properties in suit; also, to retire from the suit.

The suit was then proceeded against Sitabai. Mr. Taleyarkhan, acting on a suggestion made by the Judge, spoke to his client, and tried to effect a settlement on the basis of receiving her purchase-money back, and restoring the property to the plaintiff. He attempted to make her understand the present position; but at the expiration of a short time, he reported to the Court his inability to bring her round to the terms offered. She insisted on her costs, as she said, she had been dragged into Court unnecessarily, and put to considerable expense.

The case was then proceeded with against Sitabai.

THE SKELETON IN THE JUNGLE.

Transportation For Life.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an appeal preferred by Gura bin Lakhapa and Bashya bin Basappa, who were in May last convicted by Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, of abetment of murder, and were sentenced each to transportation for life.

The accused persons were young men of the Madar caste, each of them being twenty years of age. They were charged with having aided one Salkappa, not in custody, in murdering a girl named Lakawa. The case for the Crown was that Lakawa, whose husband was alive, was living with her father at Sakar; that Salkappa had made her improper overtures which she had rejected; and that, when she was about to rejoin her husband, Salkappa, by a promise of money induced the two accused to join him in a conspiracy to waylay Lakawa, it being further agreed that, in the event of resistance, Lakawa should be killed. In pursuance of this conspiracy, Bashya, accused No. 2, offered to accompany Lakawa on her journey and started with her. They were joined by accused No. 1 and Salkappa. Lakawa was induced to take a short cut through the jungle, Salkappa then again made overtures which were angrily rejected. He thereupon threw her down, and the two accused held her hands while Salkappa throttled her. The offenders then removed her clothes and ornaments, and left the dead body in the jungle, where the accused pointed out a skeleton some days later. The narrative is based upon confessions made by the accused on the 5th March last, and repeated to the committing Magistrate on the 6th April. These confessions were corroborated by independent evidence. The assessors believed that the confessions were voluntarily made and were true. They also believed the evidence called for the Crown. Mr. Fry fully concurred with the assessors. The formal confessions were it was said, preceded by confessions made to certain villagers by the accused, who returned to the village after seven or eight days' absence and made a clean breast of all they knew. The accused, said the Sessions Judge, were very young men. They were probably at a loss as to how to get away from their village, and it was quite likely that they felt remorse for their crime. Under these circumstances it was quite possible that they should decide to throw themselves on the mercy of the villagers, especially as they were figuring not as principals, but as abettors. No 1 pointed out in the jungle a skeleton which was described in the medical evidence as that of a female aged about eighteen. Near the skeleton was the "sarri" and some pieces of a torn boddice and of broken bangles and some hair. The "sarri" was identified as the property of Lakawa, who was wearing it on the day of her disappearance. Mr. Fry did not think there could be any doubt that the skeleton was that of the murdered girl. No. 2 took the patel to a field, where he pointed out and produced a bundle containing the deceased's ornaments and clothes. The two accused were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

THE AGA KHAN CASE.

In the High Court yesterday on the Original Side the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed hearing of the case of Haji Bibi versus Aga Khan. The whole day was spent in reading by counsels of the evidence recorded on commission.

After Mr. Inverarity had finished reading the evidence taken at Bhavnagar, he said it was worth remarking that against the eleven witnesses examined on the side of Aga Khan the other side had examined only one witness. During the cross-examination of his witnesses, not a single question was put to them suggesting that Aga Khan was not an Imam and that Khojas were Ashnasharias and payments were made to the members of the family of Aga Khan besides to the Aga Khan himself.

Messrs. Jafferbhai Rahimtoola and M. A. Jinnah respectively read the evidence recorded at Junagadh.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION.

In the Bombay High Court on Thursday the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight issued a rule against Mr. Kuverji R. Bilimoria, a Pleader, to show cause why he should not be suspended or otherwise adequately punished by the Court under its Disciplinary Jurisdiction. This action was taken on a report submitted to the Honourable Judges of the High Court, in the form of a petition, by Mr. M. B. Chaubal, when he was Government Pleader. Mr. C. S. Rao, who is now acting in the room of Mr. Chaubal appeared in support of the application. Their Lordships ordered the issuing of the rule on the ground that Mr. Bilimoria was alleged to have accepted legal work from persons who were proclaimed touts.

POLICE COURT.

"HIND SWARAJYA" CASE.

Further Hearing.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was proceeded with in which Tribhovandas Purshotumdas Mangrolewalla, editor, printer and publisher of the "Hind Swarajya," a weekly Gujerati newspaper, was charged under Sections 124 A and 153 A of the Indian Penal Code with sedition and with promoting enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. Mr. Indrajit, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Kanuga, Pleader, defended the accused.

MR. KADERI CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Kaderi, Oriental Translator to the Bombay Government, was further cross-examined by Mr. Indrajit.

Mr. Indrajit: I want to know what you said in your examination-in-chief as to there being unrest in India.

Mr. Kaderi: I mentioned the unrest in India with particular reference to Bengal and Madras.

There is no unrest in Bombay?—There is no actual unrest in Bombay.

Then it is only an imaginary unrest?—Not imaginary.

If not imaginary, what sort of unrest is it?—There is danger of unrest being stirred up by violent writings like those of the "Hind Swarajya" on impressionable and raw minds.

But what sort of unrest is it?—There is the danger as was evidenced the other day in this very Court.

Was there unrest in Bombay at the time of the commencement of this trial?—There was no actual unrest but there were signs of a possibility of unrest when this prosecution was launched.

What were the signs?—They were signs of the times. It is my personal opinion.

Do you read newspapers?—Yes.

Is the Bombay Government more popular to-day among people of all classes than it has ever been?—I do not know whether the Government had ever been unpopular.

But you have not answered the question. The question is whether is it or is it not a fact that the Bombay Government is more popular to-day than it ever has been?—It has been popular, but I cannot put the degree.

Is it not a fact that all shades of people, Moderates and Nationalists and even Tilak have praised H. E. Sir George Clarke?—I do not know what you mean by "Nationalists"

I will drop the word "Nationalists." Do people of all shades of opinion praise H. E. Sir George Clarke personally?—Yes. They do praise H. E. Sir George Clarke personally.

There is no criticism of the Government?—Yes. There is a lot of adverse criticism.

Vile and rancorous criticism do you say?—Yes. something of that sort too; vile and rancorous criticism.

In April there were no signs of disaffection?—There was no actual unrest but there were signs brought about by violent writings.

Is hooting or cheering a sign of unrest? Whether or not it may be called so depends on circumstances, the times and the occasion for the gathering.

Was the matter entitled "A Grave Warning" published in any other newspaper besides the "Hind Swarajya"?—Yes. I knew of it the other day during the "Arunodaya" trial.

Will you give the names of the papers?—They were the "Bombay Gazette" and the "Advocate of India."

Mr. Bowen: Everything depends on the manner in which a writing is published. In one case it was published under the heading "Sedition Rampant." Does the Counsel for defence put the papers in?

Mr. Indrajit: No.

Witness re-examined by Mr Bowen, said that the matter entitled, "A Grave Warning" appeared in the "Bombay Gazette" and the "Advocate of India" of the 30th April. The matter was almost the same as that published in the "Hind Swarajya"; but the heading in the "Bombay Gazette" was "Sedition Rampant" and that in the "Advocate of India" was "Sedition Abroad."

The papers were here put in.

Witness further said that he was born and bred in Gujerat and was in touch with Gujerati-speaking Hindus and Parsees. Gujerati was as good as his mother-tongue. He had been Vice-Principal of the Gujerat Training College, Deputy Educational Inspector of Gujerati Schools, District Deputy Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate for about nine years in Gujerat where he had to deal with Gujerati-speaking people and Gujerati correspondence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Indrajit witness said that he had written two books in Gujerati but they were not published.

Maneklal Shivlal, cross-examined by Mr. Indrajit, said that he was a subscriber of the "Hind Swarajya" for the last two or two and a half months. He might not have received some months' numbers.

Vassanji Ganatra was examined by Mr. Indrajit on the meaning of the words and phrases in the article complained of.

Further hearing was adjourned to the 27th instant.

SHOUTING "BANDE MATARAM."

Accused Fined.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. C. B. Robinson (Chairman) and Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Shivshanker Kevalram a Hindu schoolmaster was charged with disorderly behaviour near the premises. It appeared from evidence that on Thursday evening the accused in the "Hind Swarajya" case was being removed from the Court premises in a prison van, when the accused in this case lifted his hand and shouted "Bande Mataram," although he was warned not to do so. A policeman on duty arrested him. The accused stated that he did not behave in a disorderly manner. The prisoner saluted him and he shouted "Bande Mataram." He was not warned by the police. The Magistrates fined him Rs. 5.

ASSAULTING A MILL MANAGER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Friday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent O'Keefe charged Gunpat Dhondu, Gunpat Bhow and Baba Balloo, mill hands, with causing grievous hurt to Mr. Hormusji Dosabhoy, Manager of the Leopold Mill. Mr. J. B. Kapadia, Pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Athanle defended the accused.

It appeared from the evidence that the complainant was transferred from the Howard and Bullough Mill to the Leopold Mill on the 9th May last, by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, who are agents for both these Mills, as the complainant was an efficient hand and such a man was required in the Leopold Mill. The first accused was repremanded by the new Manager for neglect of work. A few days after that a boy, who was suspected to have been set up by the accused, was found to cause annoyance by knocking loudly at the Manager's Office door and was fined eight annas. The boy threw a bobbin at the Spinning Master who had pointed him out to the Manager. An altercation ensued and the Manager was sent for. The accused who were amongst the crowd which had collected, took advantage of the confusion and began assaulting the complainant with metal tubes and sticks which they carried in their hands at the time. The complainant ran for life and took shelter in the office room, the accused following and hitting him violently. He was then taken home and his injuries were attended to.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that an exemplary punishment was necessary to deter other rowdy hands from assaulting responsible officers. The first accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and the second and the third accused to one month each.

AN AUSTRALIAN CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Dr. Louis Henry, "alias" Gutschalk, an Australian, with criminal breach of trust as an agent in respect of a gramophone and 62 records, valued at Rs. 380, belonging to the Pathe Phono-Cinema-Chine. The accused was arrested at Bangalore on a wire and was brought to Bombay. He was ordered by the High Court to be released on bail.

THE "MINIMAX" FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

A Successful Fire Fighting Demonstration.

A very successful fire-fighting demonstration was held on the Oval last night by Messrs. Marcks and Company, sole agents for India of the "Minimax" hand fire-extinguisher which proved this article to be the most perfect fire-extinguisher procurable. The announcement that it would be a public demonstration had attracted a very large number of millowners, business men and owners of large factories and buildings who were specially invited to witness the efficacy of the Minimax.

Four wooden cases were filled with all sorts of cumbustible stuff, saturated with kerosine oil and petrole, and were ignited. When the fire had a full hold over the cases and all looked ablaze the minimax was brought into requisition and the effects were magical, the fire was extinguished immediately.

The most striking feature of the whole demonstration was that when the fire and blaze were at their height the Agent asked any lady from among the audience to come forward and release the "Minimax" on the fire, to prove that even very delicate hands can work the Minimax and that it did not require any strong man to work it. Its handiness consists in it being possible for any one to carry it about with perfect ease. The great advantages claimed by the Minimax are that there are no taps to corrode, it is self-acting, it has no hose or rubber pipe to rot, it is unaffected by climate or weather, and there is no reversing at the critical moment. One simple action and instantaneous results are obtained. It can be used by a child, and is reliable 20 years hence, as the day it is charged. The Minimax throws a spray to a distance of 30 feet, and requires only one hand to start and maintain it in action. It can be directed anywhere, even to the ceiling.

To demonstrate the last fact a large grand piano case was put up on a post in the air to the height of about 20 feet. It was stuffed with inflammables and set fire to, and the enormous blaze which ensued was put out with a spurt or two of gas.

As a pastime the Royal Scots' Band and Pipers played a very refreshing programme of music and the large number of ladies and gentlemen who were present on the Oval last night had a delightful two hours.

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THE PROPOSED PARSI COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be allowed a few words of comment in connection with a certain article which appeared in your issue of the 9th instant? I refer to the article on the proposed College for the Parsi community, entitled "A project of doubtful utility."

A project may be of doubtful utility for two reasons, (1) because it starts from principles of doubtful value, or because, although its principles are good, it may yet be difficult to realise those principles in practice. To the latter of these two objections every human enterprise is subject. Between any ideal and the realisation of that ideal there are many obstacles, which in every case may prove insurmountable. But this has rarely been held to be a final argument against making attempts. Otherwise nothing would ever have been achieved. Nor do I fancy that this is the objection which troubles your writer. He objects, apparently, to the principles on which the proposed college is to be based. Those principles may be stated briefly as Educational Reform and Religious Instruction. At first sight it would appear difficult to find *a priori* objections to these. But the writer of the article in question meets the difficulty (*a*) by neglecting the former (*b*) by misinterpreting the latter. He has not a word to say about Educational Reform, although any thinking man nowadays might be expected to recognise its necessity. Perhaps he imagines that those who are engaged in promoting the Parsi College intend to disregard this side of the question? If so, he should be reminded that he must not estimate everybody's lack of imagination by his own. To found an independent college nowadays without regard to revised educational methods would be an act of futility. There is no reason, however, to attribute such futility to an enterprise, unless one has very sufficient grounds for knowing such an accusation to be true. In the present case (it is perhaps unnecessary to state) it is not true.

As to the question of religious teaching, the imagination of the writer can extend no further than to an idea of "the imparting of dry knowledge of theology." "Theology must be the principal thing taught in this proposed Special Parsi College if it is to justify its existence and name and enormous cost." On the other hand "moral training is what is wanted." Now here let me point out that it is only the writer himself who draws this hard and fast distinction between religious and moral training. It is not known that the promoters of the college contemplate any such antagonism between the two. Most probably they take the commonsense view that it is almost impossible to teach morality apart from some religion or other, and that the natural medium for such instruction will, in every case, be the religion to which the boys to be taught belong. Moreover they will, if they are good Parsis, probably think that Zoroastrianism has more in it than a few dry bones of "theology"; and it remains with your leader writer to demonstrate that this is not the case.

The true barb, however, which rankles in the heart of the writer is apparently the part taken by Mrs. Besant. It is the fate of prominent persons, especially of those who seek to mould the thought of others, to have both friends and enemies. The writer is, in this case, amongst the enemies. Therefore the fact that Mrs. Besant has espoused the idea of a Parsi College is, for him, sufficient condemnation of the idea. That Mr. J. B. Petit has backed up Mrs. Besant's appeal is merely a condemnation of Mr. J. B. Petit. What either of them has to say is barely criticized. Instead of this we have merely criticism of the language in which their remarks are couched. The latter is nothing, it seems, but "empty rhetoric." In answer to this, it need only be pointed out that all appeals, as such, are apt to be rhetorical. Whether they are also "empty" depends on the cause for which the appeal is being made. Similarly any appeal becomes "palpably falsome" if it be prompted by an emotion with which the hearer, or reader, cannot sympathise, or to the level of which he cannot rise. To what the writer calls an *argumentum ad captandum* he replies with an *argumentum ad hominem*, a device equally fallacious according to recognised logical canons. Half of his article is an attack upon Mrs. Besant, whereas (it need hardly be pointed out) Mrs. Besant's character and abilities in no way concern the question at issue, viz. the advisability of founding an educational institution for Parsis on the lines of the Central Hindu College at Benares and the Mahomedan College at Aligarh.

As a matter of fact the whole question depends on two or three simple considerations, which should be borne in mind by all who propose, in the future, to castigate the proposed enterprise. These principles are, briefly:—

1. That educational reforms of a drastic nature are demanded nowadays, which can be more easily realized in a private than in a Government college.

2. That as regards founding a private college, a little knowledge of human nature will reveal the fact that wealthy men will be glad to subscribe for the benefit of their own community, who would perhaps be unwilling to give money to a more general enterprise.

3. That religious and moral training are necessary parts of any good system of education; that such training need not be either "mediæval" or "reactionary" nor exclusively devoted to "dry theology"; and that, in the case of a comunity whose existence as an individual community is simply a matter of their particular religious faith, it should do much to preserve the corporate life of that community if its younger members are instructed in their religion from their earliest days.

4. That, for the giving of religious instruction, it is far simpler if all the boys belong to the same faith.

5. That this need not mean that a spirit of separatism will be encouraged. This will depend entirely on the ideas which are imparted to the boys and on those persons in whose hands the conduct of the institution is placed. Religious exclusiveness need not imply racial exclusiveness. Otherwise how are we to account for the general welding up of races in India nowadays into what may before long become a compact nationality? Has this movement done anything to obliterate religious distinctions?

6. Finally, that religious training and "Western culture" are not mutually exclusive terms. It should be added here, of course, that it is doubtful whether any Oriental race should be nurtured entirely on "Western culture." I fancy that the feeling nowadays on the part of Indians is that such an exclusive tendency in education has proved unsatisfactory. What is wanted is that education should be conducted both on national and cosmopolitan lines;—the former including everything which belongs to the race, as such,—its religion, philosophy and letters; the latter embracing all those departments, such as science, mathematics, etc., which belongs to no particular nation but to the whole world.—Yours, etc.,

SYMPATHIZER.

June 12.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The progressive Parsee community is seriously cogitating just at present about founding a Central College of their own like that at Aligarh and Benares. A Parsee is a wonderful imitative animal and his recent resolve to take a plunge in the deep sea of knowledge without safe pilots does not speak well for his literary activity. Let us go in search of our models to the West and not the East. Everybody writes glibly in the press about building rapidly and satisfactorily Parsee character by means of this new Academy, without taking the least trouble to find out for himself the true cause of the present deterioration in Parsee Character. Let us begin at the beginning. A Parsee child is most helplessly neglected in the nursery owing to ignorant and illiterate instructors. The Goanese ayah in most cases is the chief culprit. She must be first properly trained that she may be in a position to train children entrusted to her care. Of course the influence of a cultured mother is everything—therefore female education is an important factor in the up-bringing of children. Much will also depend upon the character of the teachers of schools and colleges where the young imbibe a good deal of their knowledge. Some misguided people lay too much stress upon purely religious education in these days of rational thought. I think more teaching of cold dogmas will avail little. Effete and worn out dogmas and creeds of thousands of years old discredited by the scientific spirit of the age are the last things to be implanted in the impressionable mind of Parsee youths. Professor Selby says: "There is no direct moral teaching in our colleges or schools. It would be useless in my opinion to attempt to teach goodness by a text book. It is much better to rely, as we have done successfully enough, upon the influence of discipline in school and hostel, the lessons learnt in the playing field, the influence insensibly exerted by good books, and above all the character and personality of teachers." Thoughts are actions—so let there be good thoughts constantly instilled in the young on all occasions, because the work of thought only endures. All else is transient, futile and unreal. Again heredity plays a prominent part in the formation of human character. It has been well said "there is a destiny made for every man by his ancestors and no one can elude the tyranny of his organisation." However, this much ought to be admitted that much could be accomplished by scientific methods in moulding the character of the young while in the making, but it is very difficult indeed to bring about a complete and radical change in a man's nature. Climatic influences and domestic environment also go a great way in influencing temperament—a fact only recently recognised by educationists. A Parsee youth is badly in need of discipline in its broadest sense and the parents must not neglect to give a good dose of that to their children, or otherwise nothing will make up for this early neglect during tender years at home.

The organizers of this new college will do well to bear in mind that there are two great implements for fashioning the mind—Classics and Science. Let both these have a place in the curriculum of the new college and above all let an educational expert be asked to advise the Parsee philantrophists who are ready to give away lakhs for the physical, moral and intellectual development of a race whose future will be made or marred by these who are now entrusted with the early training of the rising generation. In this connection the Parsees cannot do better than seek the advice of our popular Governor who, I am told, has interested himself in this scheme for founding an Academy bearing the revered name of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart. In this letter I have only tried to enumerate a few principles that one has to bear in mind in educating the young according to modern methods prevailing in Western countries, and have purposely left the details to an expert. In concluding this letter I say that the chief object of education is to enable men to realize the realities of nature and to fight honorably the battle of life in such a manly way that the individual as well as the State may be ultimately benefited. "Men may learn to sift the grain of fact from the hollow husk of phrase." Let our young men have such training that will adapt them to modern needs and make loyal citizens and enable to bring comfort and happiness to their homes and those of their countrymen. In the words of a great educationist.—"Action is to-day our law, and destruction the penalty of disobedience: into the current we must plunge, or drift as wreckage to the bank." And so a National Education which was not unflinchingly modern both in spirit and substance would not be merely a harmless anachronism, but it would be nothing short of a National catastrophy.—Yours, etc,

J. M. P.

Cumballa Hill, June 12.

III

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the accompanying letter received from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay the Parsi Community will be glad to know, and be extremely grateful to His Excellency for it, that he has given his full support and sympathy to the proposed Parsi Academy. The broad outlines of the proposed scheme indicating the main principles, aim and scope of the academy were submitted to His Excellency and discussed by him at Mahableshwar on the 31st May last, and it is pleasing to know that he cordially agrees with the general principles laid down therein.—Yours, etc.,

JEHANGIR BOMONJI PETIT.

JEHANGIR JAMSHEDJI VIMADALAL.

JAMSHEDJI DHANJIBHOY MAHALUXMI-VALA.

I have carefully considered the Prospectus of the proposed Parsi Central College, and I cordially agree with the general principles which it lays down.

The Parsis were quick to realize the advantages of education and to reap corresponding benefits; but, in the general recognition of these advantages which is spreading throughout India, the Community hold now stands in need of special efforts to enable it to hold its ground.

I note with particular pleasure that it is intended to make a point of religious teaching in the contemplated Institution, and to endeavour to develop qualities of character as well as of intellect. Thus only can education ensure the up-bringing of good citizens and real patriots, and I believe that such a training can best be given in a college created and managed by a community which is in earnest in providing for the higher needs—moral and physical—of its children. If the education is broad, based upon love and sympathy for humanity, I should not fear that it would lead to separatism.

Education in India leaves much to be desired, and its progress is gravely hampered by the trammels of the past. I am glad to know that, in the Parsi College, it is intended that more attention should be given to "the bringing out of the thinking powers of the pupils than to the storing in their minds of information and facts temporarily held together for exhibition in the examination hall," and consequently valueless as aids in discharging the practical duties of life. Starting with a clean slate, the college will be able to adopt the best of modern methods and to give to science its proper place in education.

If the lofty spirit which has inspired the Prospectus can be translated into action, the Parsis will in time possess an Institution of which they will have a right to be proud, and which will confer marked benefits upon their community and upon India. I warmly wish success to this great undertaking and I shall be happy if I can in any way help in its accomplishment.

(Sd.) G. S. CLARKE.

7th June.

THE LADIES' CORNER

THE NEW RIBBON RUFFLES.

Nothing is more likely to make the perusal of the domestic budget more depressing literature at the present moment than the catalogue of absolute necessaries which it sets forth in detail. Summer frocks and millinery are, however, legitimate expenses which one may expect to meet, but this year there is no doubt about the fact that the extravagance of the many accessories, which are every whit as obligatory as gloves or shoes, is adding a fresh burden to the sufferings of those whose dress allowances are not more elastic than they were when wants were fewer and fashions less tempting than they are this year. If three fairy wishes were distributed broadcast nowadays, nearly every woman's "black pudding" would be a ruffle of some kind, without which the reputation of the daintiest toilette is absolutely lost, and a form of enchantment which would reduce the cost of the new neck-ruffs in black or coloured satin ribbon to a more reasonable figure would make every one believe in the little Leprechaun which has of late been agitating the infantile population of West Meath. If it is made at home, however, only a small fraction of the cost will have to be met, even a wide ruffle requiring but 7 1-2 yards of ribbon. If a satin ribbon at 1s. per yard is chosen this would reduce the whole expense to 8s. 6d, to 10s., the exact amount depending upon the ornamentation.

THE FIRST STEP.

A shaped collar band is the first possession which has to be made, the ruffle failing to shape itself well round the neck unless the foundation fits its contour exactly. Any ordinary curved collar about 2 to 2¼ inches in height can be chosen as the pattern, but this must, however, be about 2in. wider than that of a corsage, so as to prevent the ruff from constricting the neck. This collar band should be made of soft satin, the same shade as the ribbon, mounted over an interlining of stiff muslin, so as to give it a certain amount of body, without rendering it hard and stiff in any way. Three hooks and eyes at the two ends will supply the necessary fastening. Nothing is simpler than the manufacture of the ribbon loops. Each loop is formed in turn, cotton instead of silk being used in sewing, owing to the fact that it has much better resisting qualities, and does not, moreover, cut the satin, as does machine-silk. The best plan is first to measure off the necessary number of loops—thirty being required in the case of a 16in. neck band—and then gather the ribbon perpendicularly to reduce it to the width of the collar band. Each loop takes about 8in. of ribbon, so that in running in the gathers that space should be left between each.

PIECING TOGETHER.

When the loops have been gathered, the next part of the operation is that of sewing them to the band. Commencing at the left hand side, first one and then the next is sewn down along the line of gathering to the shaped band in close juxtaposition about a half-inch space being left between each, so as to give sufficient play round the neck. A bunch of three loops at one side completes the effect, while the ruffle may be finished with three ribbon streamers, one measuring a yard in length and the others three and a quarter and half a yard respectively, for which that amount of ribbon must, of course, be added to the quantity required for the ruching, making 9 1/2 yards in all. Ruffles of white tulle represent, perhaps, least of all an economical choice, but as an accompaniment to a simple summer muslin, for an occasion when a more babillee appearance is necessary, the few shillings expended on a tulle ruche is not so extravagant if it obviates the necessity for an elaborate wrap of some description, or even a new gown. A yard or two of white tulle, double box-pleated on to a shaped collar band of soft white silk, is all that is required the height of each pleat being about six to eight inches. When pleated on to the band, a twisted rope of satin ribbon may be wound round, and finished at the left side with a knot of flowers to match the ribbon.

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Statue for Ahmedabad.

One of the finest pieces of sculpture ever executed in India has just reached completion in Bombay. This is a magnificent marble statue of Queen Victoria destined to be set up in a few days as a memorial to her late Majesty at Ahmedabad. The work has been executed by Mr. G. K. Mhatre, sculptor, of Bombay. Mr. Mhatre, it is interesting to note, received his early training as an artist in the Bombay School of Art, and it was in 1896 that the youthful student first gained the notice of the public by a beautifully executed statue of an Indian girl "going to a temple." The best authorities recognised the genius of which this work was the outcome and from that time forward the sculptor achieved many notable successes, among his works being a statue which was awarded a medal at the Paris exhibition. The statue of Queen Victoria is the most important task to which Mr. Mhatre has set his hand. Many people probably will remember having seen the plaster cast of it which was exhibited in the great exhibition on the Oval at Bombay, three years ago.

The late Queen-Empress is represented seated in a chair of state, wearing her crown and royal robes and holding sceptre and globe in her hands. The height of the figure is over seven feet and it has been splendidly sculptured in white Carrara marble. Mr. Mhatre has undoubtedly succeeded in carving an extraordinarily good likeness of the late Queen-Empress, in which her Majesty's serene noble dignity is faithfully portrayed. The details of the statue, notably the intricate carving of the sceptre and the embroidery of the royal robes, are beautifully carried out. The statue is to be conveyed to its destination, for unveiling, next week, and will be placed in position under a fine sculptured canopy, twenty-two feet high. The canopy and also the high back of the chair of state, which show behind the figure, have been executed in cold-blue Indian marble. The memorial is being erected in the public gardens at Ahmedabad and is a monument which the city may well be proud to possess.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

At the first Professional Examination for the Fellowship in Anatomy and Physiology, held on May 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, and 15, 114 gentlemen presented themselves for examination, of whom thirty-eight per cent. were approved and sixty-two per cent. were rejected. The following are among the names of the successful candidates:—Ardeshir Pestonji Bacha, L.M. and S., M.B., B.S. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Bombay University College Hospital; Rustom Nuserwan Coorlawala, L.M. and S., Hyderabad, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Cantab., London Hospital; Kaikhosru Kersaspji Dadachanji M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Bombay University and Middlesex Hospital; Shridhar Bhaskajee Gadgil, B.A., Bombay, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Bombay University, University College Hospital and Birmingham University; Hormuzji Dorabji Kanga, B.A., L.M. and S. Bombay, Bombay University; Bhola Nauth, major I.M.S., L.M. and S. Punjab, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Punjab and St. Thomas's Hospital.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

To speak to the minutes of Consent Decree

29-08. Ardeser H D and Co. Amiruddin bin Mahomed Cassum Furraskar vs Mahomed Hashan Hajee Jan Mahomed Chitnis M and M.

To speak to the Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner.

942-07. Madhavjee and K. The Hon'ble the Advocate General vs Bhansali Runchordas Vandravandas Jamsetjee R and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

327-07. Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Sittabai widow and another Smetham B and Co.

326-07. Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Luxmon Shivaji Deshmookh and another Smetham B and Co.

Long Causes.

473-07. Thakurdas and Co. Shapurjee Burjorji Fraser vs Dayal Muljee Mulla and M.

520-07. Mulla and M Dayal Muljee vs The Fraser Ice Factory, Ltd., and others Thakurdas and Co.

For hearing exceptions on Special Commissioner's Report.

588-06. Payne & Co Hajee Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Hajee Azam Goolam Hoosun Bhaishunker K and G.

426-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Railway Co Little and Co.

427-07. Mansuklal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Railway Co Little and Co.

Long Causes.

230-07. Kanga and Co. Haroon Adam vs Aderji Jamsetjee Panthaky Nanu H and Co.

302-07. Shamrao M and H Rustomjee Jehangir vs Aderjee Jamsetjee Panthaky Nanu H and Co.

58-04. Thakurdas and Co. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Pranjiwandas Vijiram Matubhoy J and M.

183-07. S A Tyabjee. Aurora Rosario vs Joseph Aquations De Quadrus Daphtary F and D. Bhaishunker K and G. The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. vs Ratanbai and others Jehangir and S.

540-07. N B Vakil. Dinanath Ramjee Chamnan and another vs Maganlal Bhugwandas and others Matubhoy J and M.

F C Pavri. Jerbai widow and others vs Pirojbai widow and others Smetham B and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

4-07. Smetham B and Co. Mary Catherina widow vs John Creado and others Raghavaya B and N.

32-07. Ardeser H D and Co. Minocher Pirojshaw D S vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Dadysheth and others Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

955-07. Smetham B and Co. Framji Cowasjee Kavarana vs Maneckjee Rustomjee Bilimoria Bicknell M and R.

142-07. Payne and Co. Hajee Joomas Fazal Mahomed vs The Advocate General of Bombay Little and Co.

6-07. Captain and V. Mahomedali alias Mahomedbhai Hassanalli vs A M Jivanji and Co Thakurdas and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Chamber matters for disposal.

850-07. T A Ghandy. Zoolekhabai vs Rehmanbai.

991-07. K D Shroff. Ardeser Shapurjee Nariel-wala vs Bai Shirinbai and others S A Tyabjee in the Indian Trustees Act II of 1882 and in repetition of Hari Babajee Bhopker Mulla and M. Hari Babajee Bhopker—Petitioner.

131-08. Payne and Co. Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Chaganlal Hurgowandas and other Khunderao L and M

406-18028-06. Pestonjee R and K. Sonabai widow vs Byramjee Rustomjee Mistry and others Byramjee Rustomjee Mistry applicant Balkrishna and M for applicant Payne and Co. Jamnabai widow vs In the matter of G and W Act 1890 others in re Jethabai a minor for opponent.

839-07. Mehta and D. Ismail Joosub vs Shaik Amir Shaik Iman Khunderao L and M.

901-05, 901-05. Jehangir G and B. Dharamsey Assoo and another vs Bhagrijee Babajee.

400-07. Muljee and K. Virjee Kanjee vs Vithaldas Nensey Little and Co.

Madhavjee K and C. Pascoal DeSouza, vs Aana D'Espana Sarpes.

564-21841-04. M B Chothia Jairam Bhana vs Rupjee Dosabhoy Patel Crawford B and Co.

503-07. Nanu H and Co Nanabhai Harishanker vs Gordhandas Navabhai.

268-08. Payne and Co Dosabhai Jeewan vs The Advocate General of Bombay Little and Co.

5-08. Shamrao M and H Eduljee Dinshaw Engineer vs Sorabjee Pestonjee Subedar Edgelow G W and Co.

Madhavjee K and C Khulsambai and another vs Re G

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1908.

BRIDES OF THE GODS.

THE constant references which have been made of late years both in the public journals and at public gatherings to the custom of dedicating girls of tender age to gods is one of the many signs of the growth of a higher moral feeling among the educated portion of the population of India. It is doubtful whether a century ago a single Hindu would have been found ready to condemn a practice so closely interwoven with popular religion and superstition and sanctified by immemorial usage; and in all probability the educated leaders of thought in 1800 would have deemed it wholly outside their province as members of society to attempt to discourage a custom so widely prevalent among the lowest classes of the population. Now all is changed; and the advanced Hindu of the twentieth century sincerely believes that he is under an obligation to do all that lies in his power to wean the less fortunate followers of Hinduism from a course of action which, albeit not originally born of depravity, has in the course of ages become synonymous with degradation of character. Unfortunately those who are loudest in their denunciation of the religious dedication of children and cry shrilly for the full rigour of the law, coupled with the establishment of orphanages and rescue homes, are apt to allow the patent evils of the system, as it exists to-day, to overshadow the historical aspect of the subject; or, if they deal with the history of the custom, are apt to give utterance to erroneous beliefs as to its origin and primary meaning. One of the latest allies of the devoted band of educated Hindus, who deplore the custom as it exists in these days and would fain put an end to it, is a gentleman of Madras, who contributes an article on the subject to the latest issue of the *Hindustan Review*. He would have his readers believe that the custom of dedicating children of tender age to gods or of marrying them to an idol arises solely from the Indian's inherent faculty of imitating practices described in religious or semi-religious lore as obtaining among the gods: and the fact that the Vedic deity, Indra, inaugurated the art of dancing and established a company of divine women to perfect and continue that art, as an adjunct of worship, is solemnly adduced as the reason why certain classes of people in Western India are in the habit of devoting their offspring to the service of a god and thereby, as it now happens, of sentencing them to a life of unequivocal immorality. He further proceeds to point out that originally the idea of sexual immorality had no bearing whatever upon this custom, that the women of the temple were nothing but ministrants of the deity and dancers, and that it was solely due to the wickedness of mediæval Musalman and Hindu noblemen that the brides of the gods became the open mistresses of men. So far as we can judge, the theory propounded by the Madras reformer is fundamentally erroneous. We do not for a moment contend that the majority of persons, who now dedicate their children, do so with the full consciousness that they are acting immorally. On the contrary it would be hard to discover a single case in which the suspicion that they might be acting immorally ever crossed the minds of the parents or guardians of the infants thus devoted, for the very simple reason that the classes who follow the practice are the direct descendants of a people which regarded sexual aberration, when practised under the ægis of religion or rather superstition, as rather praiseworthy than otherwise. And these classes have not yet profited by education to be able to question the validity and suitability of the primordial superstitions which regulate their daily life.

But we do hold that the author of the article in question has entirely failed to grasp the significance of the custom. In the first place his attempt to trace back its origin to the vagaries of a Vedic deity proves that he does not grasp the fundamental truth that this custom is not Vedic and not Aryan, but Dravidian; that it has no connection whatever with Vedic religion and with Vedic gods,—not even with the later Puranic representations of the latter; and that in all serious probability it never originated in India at all but was introduced as a living custom from the same lands whence India in prehistoric times borrowed the arts of writing and brick-making,—namely from Mesopotamia, Babylon, Chaldæa or Egypt. The very fact that the custom is in vogue only among certain classes in the western and southern parts of India,—that is to say the portions which were least affected in past ages by Aryan civilization on its first entrance into India, that those classes emphatically fall within what is known as the category of Dravidian, that is to say aboriginal and non-Aryan,—this fact in our opinion ought to have proved to our Madras reformer that there is no connection whatever between Aryan gods and Aryan arts and this strange semi-religious and semi-social custom. At the present day the chief offenders are persons belonging to such classes as the Mhars of the Deccan and the lowest classes in the Madras Presidency, who have no trace of Aryan blood in them, who are frankly and fearlessly aboriginal, and whose religion is a chaotic medley of fetichism and sympathetic magic differing wholly and entirely from Aryan beliefs. To understand the origin of the custom one must go to the Western Asia of prehistoric and early ages, where the Great Mother Goddess, whose name varied while her type remained constant and who finds her counterpart in the Yellammas, Devayyas and Durgammas of modern India, demanded the sacrifice of the body at certain seasons as a solemn religious duty on the part of her devotees. At Babylon every woman, rich or poor, considered it her duty to do what the Devadasis of South Kanara are called upon to perform to this day; at Heliopolis or Baalbec in Syria the women crowded to the temple of Astarte to offer up their modesty as a sacrifice; at Byblus the same custom was followed in the worship of Adonis; in Armenia the noblest families dedicated their daughters to the service of the goddess Anaitis in her temple at Acisilena; and at Comana in Pontus the goddess Ma was served by a multitude of sacred harlots, who did her bidding at the great triennial festivals. "From all the evidence," writes Professor J. G. Frazer, "we may conclude that a great Mother Goddess, the personification of all the reproductive energies of Nature, was worshipped under different names but with a substantial similarity of myth and ritual by many peoples of Western Asia; that associated with her was a lover or rather series of lovers, divine yet mortal, with whom she mated year by year, their commerce being deemed essential to the propagation of animals and plants, each in their kind; and further that the fabulous union of the divine pair was simulated and as it were multiplied on earth by the real though temporary union of the human sexes at the sanctuary of the goddess for ensuring the fruitfulness of the ground and the increase of man and beast. And if the conception of such a Mother Goddess dates as it seems probable from a time when the institution of marriage was either unknown or at most barely tolerated as an immoral infringement of old communal rights, we can understand both why the goddess herself was supposed to be at once unmarried and unchaste, and why her worshippers were obliged to imitate her more or less completely in these respects."

In course of time the institution of individual marriage grew in favour and the old communism fell more and more into discredit, in consequence of which the revival of the ancient practice even for a single occasion in a woman's life became ever more repugnant to the moral sense of the people. They therefore resorted to various expedients for evading in practice the obligation which they still acknowledged in theory. Most women thus contrived to observe the forms of religion without sacrificing their virtue; but it was still thought necessary to the general welfare that a certain number of them should discharge the old obligation in the old way. These were invested with a sacred character, as being dedicated to the service of religion, and their vocation far from being deemed infamous was probably long regarded by the laity as an exercise of more than common virtue and rewarded with a tribute of wonder, reverence and pity. The attitude adopted towards the custom by the peoples of antiquity is much the same as that of the Mhars and other Dravidian peoples towards the institution of Devadasis, Bhavins, Bhogams and Muralis in Western and Southern India; and considering that the upper and educated classes as a rule will have nothing whatever to do with the Mhar and the Pariah and decline to promote, even if they do not actively oppose, the education of these low-castes, it is obvious that very little prospect at present exists of inculcating a higher moral tone into these worshippers of the primeval Earth-Mother and her consorts and educating them to the point at which they, like the ancients, will be satisfied to relinquish the custom and substitute for it some symbolical action, which in its turn will be gradually shorn of all objectionable features. It most certainly behoves both Government and the upper classes, therefore, to lend all the support they can to nascent institutions like the Mission to the Depressed Classes which lays itself out to work among the humble and lowly and by the establishment of schools and orphanages to gradually wean them from their savage superstitions and teach them higher religious and social ideals. Government can of course do much by steadily prosecuting the establishment of schools for Mhars and low-castes in the villages of the mofussil; but such action will not in the end be as fruitful of good as the provision of generous pecuniary aid and the offer of moral support to a mission such as that referred to above, which is worked wholly by Hindus, which can combine religious and secular instruction in a way that Government never can, and which is solemnly devoted to the task of saving shipwrecked childhood, and elevating the morale of the masses. Considering the real origin of the custom, as we understand it, and that it is practised by those who represent the oldest social strata in India, it seems to us certain that only the efforts of Hindu missionaries, who themselves are sufficiently educated and liberal-minded to lay aside caste prejudices, can serve to either check the custom or gradually abolish its more lamentable features.

KARACHI TRADE. THE Annual Report of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce for 1907 just to hand presents some interesting figures and statistics. The wheat exported ran to just over a million tons, which is an increase of 300,000 tons over 1906 but still 300,000 behind 1904, Karachi's record year. The cotton exports show an increase of nearly 50 per cent., both in bulk and value, and it is evident that the limits of culture in Sind and the Punjab have not nearly yet been reached. Of Toria and Rapeseed 152,000 tons were shipped, and the exports show a steady annual growth by even gradations from the 31,000 tons of 1903. Till and Gingelly on the other hand show a diminution of 50 per cent. in bulk during the same period. The crop is one seemingly that involves more care and attention than cultivators are prepared to give in spite of steadily rising prices. Wool rose to 11,176 tons, a record for the port, but Hides and Skins, most fluctuating of exports, fell from over 7,000 tons in 1906 to under 4,000 tons in 1907. The Report attributes the falling off in this trade to decreased demand at home, but we gather from the correspondence published in Appendix A that the Punjab Chamber puts it down partly to the enhanced freights charged by the North Western Railway. The Report itself includes no special mention of Barley, but we learn from further figures in Appendix O that the export rose to over 100,000 tons in 1907 against only 1,000 tons in 1906 and a previous best of 3,000 tons in 1904. We might here point out two other matters in our opinion not adequately dealt with in this Report. We believe there is now a flourishing flour-milling trade at Karachi and that considerable quantities of flour are shipped both coast-wise and for foreign ports; we cannot discover any exact figures, however, as to the business done and we believe none are given. Rice, too, seems to merit fuller treatment; the trade is at least of more interest than the imports of Apparel and corks, especially as in the year under review it was Karachi that supplemented the shortages of this grain on the East side of India. It was but to be expected that against such increases in exports some increases of imports would have to be recorded. Piece-goods and yarns show an increase of 85 1-2 lakhs of rupees, sugar an increase of over 62 lakhs (about seven ship-loads), metals eight lakhs, Kerosine oil eight and a half lakhs, coal and coke 16 lakhs and timber one and a half lakhs of rupees. However, it is an open question whether these large increases were really due to demand on the part of consumers or were due, at least in part, to an over-estimate by importing houses of the powers of consumption of their clientele. Certain it is that at the present time most importers are loaded up with heavy stocks, from which only small deliveries are being taken, and this at a time when the market for imported goods shows great weakness all round. The figures for 1908 both export and import will, we fear, show an enormous decrease compared with 1907 due directly and indirectly to the poor rains of last cold weather. Karachi need not be discouraged, however, by a temporary set-back. As a port she has enormous possibilities. Irrigation schemes, ever growing and broadening both in extent and efficiency will, in normal years, pour into her lap larger and larger volumes of produce for export, and the resulting wealth to the country served by the North-Western and light railways will increase the capacity of some 70 or 80 millions of people in her hinterland to buy necessities and luxuries, most of which must pass through Karachi and leave some profit to her merchants. We earnestly hope that the next few weeks will bring her news of thoroughly satisfactory rains, such as will not only to some extent relieve the present stagnation of her trade but make the prospects for her to-morrow as bright as her best friends could desire.

H.M.S. "PANDORA," Captain A. P. Davidson, R.N., sailed yesterday for Portsmouth with the ex-crew, about 200 men all told, of H. M. S. "Perseus," and others.

NOTHING further has been heard of the caravans carrying smuggled arms which left Regan last week. They have not come in touch with our troops at Robat.

THE Bengal opium revenue since April last is shown, by figures published here to-day, to be 17 lakhs of rupees better than the estimates, and the Bombay opium revenue, eleven lakhs better. The total improvement has been 28 lakhs.

THE *Madras Standard* published on May 29th the following apology to Capt. Kemp, I.M.S.—"We desire to offer an apology to Captain Kemp of the Indian Medical Service for the serious reflection on his conduct, suggested by the words 'nearly murdering an Indian boy for crying 'Bande Mataram,' contained in Mr. Nevinson's letter to the *Manchester Guardian* and republished by us in our issue of the 7th January last. The Courts decided that Captain Kemp only assaulted the youth (in Cocanada) under sudden and grave provocation and that it was difficult for him to act otherwise in the circumstances that were present or to seek the protection which the law could offer. We desire therefore to entirely dissociate ourselves from the reflection above referred to."—*Madras Times* June 3rd.

THE Russian newspapers contain long extracts from the indictment against the former Governor, Vice-Governor, Doctor, and Warders of the Astrakhan prison, who have just been tried on charges of systematic and brutal maltreatment of prisoners. The latter were beaten and kicked and hit all over the body with swords, revolvers, bricks, and padlocks. The Governor, we read, devised an instrument which was called "the Bulgarian bladder," consisting of a length of cloth filled with sand, blows from which caused terrible internal injuries without leaving any outward mark. One prisoner who refused to confess to a murder, died as the result of the cruelty to which he was subjected. The Doctor certified that the man had succumbed from natural causes, probably from consumption. The charges occupy nine closely-printed columns of the local newspapers. The Governor and the Vice Governor were sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, and five of the Warders to five years, while the Doctor was dismissed from his post.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE]

THE MONSOON. IF it is true that the monsoon broke in Colombo last Friday then we may fairly trust to greet it here in about 10 days or say Sunday week. I use the expression 'greet,' because, whatever one may think of the monsoon as a whole, however one may dislike the dreary days of rain and the intolerable damp, the arrival of the monsoon is the most delectable event of the seasons. The clammy stuffy breathless days are ended, and the blessed rain comes and with it the earth smell and the wet boisterous sea breezes. The languid animals grow beany again, and man takes a new interest in life. It is a day of rejoicing when the monsoon comes. Are not the three terrible last weeks of the panting hot weather past? The most fatiguing part of the year is and we find ourselves face to face with rain and storms no doubt, but also with freshness and life. It is possible to live in the monsoon; one can merely exist in the hot weather. And yet in penning these few valedictory words to a hot weather now almost dead, it is but fair to say that, while it is the most unpleasant, it is also, perhaps, the healthiest season of the year. Chills are not much in evidence in May and June, and chills are the most dangerous enemy of the white man in this charming country. Were all the bombs in India let off at once, they would not create half so much havoc among Europeans as the army of chills does during a single cold weather. If one can only keep clear of chills in India, one may reasonably hope for a clean bill of health. The method is easy,—flannel, or a mixture thereof, at all times, and after exercise the ungainly but invaluable sweater.

It must be confessed that, but for Messrs. Mackinnon Mckenzie and Company's telegram, there are no signs to herald anything like a near approach of the monsoon. Driving down from the hill this morning I was struck by the blueness and calm of the sea in Back Bay. There was practically no swell and the water was quite blue. I have not seen a flash of lightning yet, nor heard a roll of thunder. If the monsoon is coming soon, it is certainly making no unnecessary preliminary fuss. My own belief is that probably about the 21st or 22nd we shall have a big storm with two or even three days' rain But I do not expect the real monsoon till July, and when it does come I think it will come in with steady and prolonged rain and I think it will be a real good and lasting monsoon. It is difficult to say what a bad monsoon will mean to Indians and Anglo-Indians this year. This much is certain that it will spell a great commercial disaster. On the other hand, if we have a good monsoon, there will be another spate of the river of Prosperity, and there will be lakhs accruing in Bombay for those who have held their end up during bad seasons. Being an intense believer in the virtue of the approaching monsoon, I wish I had a lakh or two to invest in mills or other local stocks. I often think with pity and sympathy on the thousands of merchants whose eyes are on the outlook for the first real rain, and whose hearts pray for an abundant and a long rainfall. To many of them it is a matter of fortune or disaster. Indeed all India cries out for a bounteous and a well-distributed Rains. And we shall have it.

THE MUSEUM. I noticed with regret on my return to Bombay that the meatsafe on the crescent site still stands in unadorned solitude. Resting place of the lovely nocturnal inebriates, perching spot for the voracious crows of the Fort, situated somewhere in a bee line from Cornaglia's to the Sailors' Home (perhaps a trifle to nor' ard), it certainly gives little indication of the pomp and ceremony that marked the laying of its contents. I often wonder if His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales could only see this meatsafe containing the foundation stone he laid some years ago, and observe that it is still a mark of ugliness upon an untidy waste, he would be not a little surprised. When the idea of building a museum to commemorate the visit of Their Royal Highnesses to Bombay was first mooted, I lost no time in declaring that none but the ingenious fathers of the idea thought that there was the slightest need for such an institution in Bombay. I am consoled to think that months and years roll by and there are still no visible signs of this possible white elephant emerging into unnecessary life. One heard some time ago that there had been a competition for the best design, and indeed I believe a design was selected. But apparently and fortunately that is so far as the affair has gone. The two things that may possibly save us from this waste of money are (1) a lack of the same money, and (2) a lack of articles to put in the museum, if it were built. Meanwhile the Crescent site remains an eyesore, and Bombay is without an essential fever hospital. One cannot help feeling that in a matter of this sort, the opinion of the citizens ought to be taken before probably the best site in the city is wantonly sacrificed.

A TOWN BAND. It affords me considerable amusement to observe that the good old annual of a Town Band is once more occupying the correspondence columns of the Press. Some three years ago with the assistance of a contemporary and one or two well-known citizens I organised a Fund which provided band music at the Cooperage for over a year. I was obliged by circumstances to hand over the scheme to certain gentlemen, prominent among whom was Mr. Wadia. They did their best, but funds were not forthcoming and the performances had to be discontinued. It is quite impossible for private enterprise to provide music for the public. For one thing it is impossible to get in enough funds, and for another the worry and trouble of managing the scheme is more than anyone can be expected to undertake for nothing. It is therefore satisfactory to hear that the Municipality may soon be in a position to provide music for the public both at the Cooperage and Victoria Gardens. Part of my original scheme was string band concerts in the Town Hall in the afternoons during the Monsoon. As things are at present, the Municipality, as compared with other large cities, absolutely fails in providing recreation and useful instruction for its citizens. When it obtains the power to spend money in providing musical entertainment for the public, it will also, I trust, see that the spending of the money is put in the hands of people who know something about music and about what the public wants. Music firms should under no circumstances have any say in the matter. Surely the Corporation of Bombay can very well afford to run a band infinitely superior to, say, the Governor's band, without seriously feeling the cost of the same.

NEW FROCKS. The recent excitement about the Directoire costumes worn by certain dressmaker's models at Longchamps and about the probability of sheath-like dresses becoming the mode, must cause a good deal of amusement to the Anglo-Indian. A few months' residence in this country opens the eyes considerably upon matters of this sort, and shows how very small and prudish are the ideas of the West. Native women wear costumes which are scanty compared to the 'creations' at Longchamps, and no one thinks anything about it at all. In the mofussil they walk about, with little more than loin cloths on, and are not ashamed; nor are the onlookers moved even slightly at the sight. One of the ideas, the West will no doubt get used to in time, is that the human figure is not made to be hidden, but to be admired. No doubt, in cold climates, it must be kept warm at the expense of concealing some of its beauty. But dress has only two *raisons d'etre*, One is to secure warmth, and the other to afford a means of ornamentation. Weaken these two reasons and you correspondingly lessen the amount of clothes which humanity must wear. I have never been able to understand the system of morals or religion under which—

'That which is chaste
Above the waist,
Is improper below the knee.'

The present system of concealment is very bad as it permits of the existence of many unsightly things which would be done away with, had they only to face the light of day. Surely the human form is more moral and beautiful than one created of corsets and padding. How many people dislike a medical examination, and why?

SEDITION AND BOMBS. I can't help feeling that at the present time the really current topics in India are sedition and bombs. I have separated them into two, because sedition, as long as it confines itself to journalistic drivel and inordinately long oratorical efforts is one thing, and when it goes in for bombs, is quite another. I have always wondered why we did not reach the bomb stage long ago. Apparently the writings of Le Quex & Co. have not yet got any hold on the mind of Young India. If they had, one shudders to think of the consequences. So far, however, we have had only one bomb and the discovery of the factory in Calcutta. With regard to the latter, I find that most of my educated native friends believe the evidence with regard to the same to be the result of the ingenuity of the Calcutta Police. I myself do not know what to think. That in a few cases the police have been discovered to have concocted evidence against an accused person, is well known to every body, and is not peculiar to India. From that to saying that the Calcutta explosives factory is the invention of the police, is considerably further than I am prepared to go. And whether this factory be real, or the invention of the police, in either case the matter is extremely serious. I have not seen Sir Bampfylde Fuller's letter; but apparently it was a gross indiscretion. Nevertheless many of the allegations in it are no doubt true. I do feel that the attitude of the semi-civilised native youth is by no means as courteous to English ladies as it should be. This is no doubt a very controversial subject, but I have reasons for what I say. One thing is certain and that is that the iron hand must take the place of the velvet glove in India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The Principal Medical Officer's Division.—Surgeon-General F. W. Trevor, British Service, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, vice Surgeon General W. L. Gubbins, appointed Deputy Director-General, Army Medical Service.

Colonel Forman is appointed to act as Principal Medical Officer, 6th (Poona) Division, vice Surgeon General Trevor, proceeded to England, on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, R.A.M.C., to act as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Brigade, vice Colonel Forman; and Lieutenant-Colonel Yarr, R.A.M.C., to command the Station Hospital, Ahmednagar, vice Colonel Robinson.

Lieutenant-Colonel Carruthers, I.M.S., is appointed Principal Medical Officer, Bangalore and Southern Brigades, *sub pro tem*, vice Colonel O. Todd.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Grainger is appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Kohat Brigade, vice Colonel Beatson, I.M.S., on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. F. Henderson is appointed Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, with effect from the 9th May, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Mathias, D.S.O., vacated, prior to taking up the appointment of Principal Medical Officer, Egyptian Army.

Colonel Lloyd, V.C., has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy, vice Colonel J. F. Williamson.

Captain E. T. Harris, I.M.S., has been appointed to the substantive medical charge of the 16th Rajputs.

The following substantive medical charge appointments are made:—

Captain A. Murphy, I.M.S., to the 103rd Infantry, vice Major Basu, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Sarkies, I. M. S., to the 89th Punjabis, vice Captain Murphy. Captain I. D. Jones, I. M. S., to the 121st Pioneers vice Lieutenant-Colonel Sarkies.

The following officers have been granted an extension on medical leave, out of India:—Major G. Raymond, from the 1st May to the 20th July; and Captain D. I. Harding, from the 10th April to the 9th July.

The following officer is appointed a specialist in Electrical Science, with effect from the 1st May 1908:—6th (Poona) Division.—Lieutenant W. C. Smales.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM.

Difficulty About Designs.

SELECTED PLAN TOO COSTLY.

A Press Communique states that a difficulty has arisen in connection with the selection made by the Prince of Wales Museum Committee of a design for the proposed building. The Committee, whose selection was subject to the approval of Government, preferred a design by Mr. J. Miller, of Glasgow. This design, with the other designs sent in for the Committee's approval, was exhibited in the Town Hall in February last.

On further examination it appeared that the cost of the building designed by Mr. Miller very largely exceeded the limits laid down by the Committee in calling for designs. Mr. Miller's building cannot, therefore, be proceeded with.

Government are taking measures to secure a suitable design and plan at an early date; but the failure of Mr. Miller to keep within a reasonable margin of the prescribed cost of the Museum will inevitably involve further delay in the commencement of the work.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

Great Speech by Viscount Morley.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Viscount Morley, speaking as the guest at the Indian Civil Service Club dinner at the Trocadero Restaurant, referred to the necessity of the Secretary of State thoroughly comprehending and adjusting the Indian and home points of view.

He did not deny that heavy clouds were sailing in Indian skies and that pretty strong measures were necessary to disperse them, but they must be in the right direction and with the right qualification.

Summing up all the theories, explanations and causes, he said we are confronted with the rather painful fact of a certain estrangement and alienation between races in India. (Cries of "No.")

Viscount Morley continued: "Gentlemen, bear with me patiently. I am trying to feel my way through the most difficult problem ever faced by responsible Government. This is not the moment to analyse the conditions leading to this state of things. Our first duty is to keep order. (Cheers). But it would be idle to deny that there is a living movement among the people for objects which we ourselves have taught them to think desirable.

"Unless we somehow can reconcile order with the satisfaction of those aspirations, the fault will be ours, not theirs, and it will mark the first breakdown of British statesmanship. Nobody believes that we can now enter upon an era of pure repression, with English public opinion watching us, and I do not believe that anybody desires such a thing."

Viscount Morley then went on to refer to the establishment of Universities, which, he declared, was a more momentous step than the transference of India to the Crown, because education was the root of the matter.

He paid a tribute to the freedom from panic of Europeans, and repudiated the charge of want of courage in connection with the release of two men. They could not be detained, he said, a single hour after the specific mischief had abated. The people of Great Britain would not endure their indefinite detention.

The Explosives Act, the Secretary of State declared, should have been passed twenty years ago, and he stood by the Press Act. He admitted the right of Parliament to be consulted on so grave a matter, but this was a question of police urgency. He had directed the Government of India to report all proceedings taken under the Act which he undertook to present to Parliament. It was wicked moonshine, he declared, to talk of the freedom of the Press in connection with articles admittedly written to promote murderous action.

Viscount Morley concluded: "The day when we believe that there is no great body of reasonable people in India, educated as well as humble, we shall be confronted with as awkward, embarrassing, and hazardous a situation as has ever confronted the rulers of the most complex and most gigantic State in history. I am confident that if that crisis comes, we shall be ready, but let us keep our minds clear now. There have been many dark and ugly moments in our relations with India, and we have such a moment now. We shall get through it, but only with self-command and without quackery or cant."

MULAI HAFID.

His Entry into Fez

SITUATION SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Mulai Hafid's entry into Fez seriously affects the situation with regard to Morocco and will probably oblige France and other Powers to reconsider the position.

AMERICAN ANTI-GAMBLING LAW.

Gambling on Race-courses a Penal Offence.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The New York State Legislature has passed a Bill making gambling on race-courses a penal offence.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The Yunnan Incident.

FRANCE'S STRONG ATTITUDE.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

A semi-official communique issued in Paris shows that France adheres to her demand for reparation in connection with the Yunnan incident, and also requires China to place no further obstacles in the way of the carrying out of French mining concessions in Yunnan.

TIBETAN TRADE TREATY.

Comment by the "Times."

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The "Times" in an article on the Anglo-Tibetan Trade Treaty, fears that it will leave Indian trade with Tibet much where it was.

Its omissions are somewhat conspicuous. It does not deal with customs duties and does nothing to strengthen the legitimate hope of Indian tea-producers.

"We have gone out of our way to define and emphasize Chinese authority," says the "Times," "and once more others will reap where we have sown."

THE KING'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE OF THE BALANCE OF POWER.

Anglo-Russian Relations.

GERMANY SUSPICIOUS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 11.

A despatch from Reval says that Reuter's Agency is informed, authoritatively, in a Russian quarter, that the interviews between M. Isvolsky and Sir Charles Hardinge showed that the Agreements of 1907 have had the happiest influence in the development of the different questions, and that a complete identity of views continues to reign and notably in Persian and Afghan affairs.

Great Britain and Russia are equally desirous of the best relations with all Powers.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

German comments on the Reval meeting express the opinion that while the changes in European politics, especially as regards Macedonia, foreshadowed by the meeting naturally excite anxiety, the emphatic insistence on peace by both Monarchs is destined to dissipate any fears.

OUTRAGE AT TIFLIS.

Attack on the Customs House.

FIVE OFFICIALS KILLED.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

A telegram from Tiflis states that ten men attacked the Customs House in broad daylight, killing five officials. They were pursued and lost three killed, but the remainder escaped with the booty of 24,000 roubles.

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Taft's Nomination Secured.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

A despatch from Chicago states that the delegates supporting Mr. Taft have obtained enough seats in the Republican Convention to ensure his nomination for the Presidency.

GREAT NAVAL INNOVATION.

Gas Engines for a Battleship.

POLITE HINT TO BERLIN.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Portsmouth states that immediately the battleship "St. Vincent" has been launched in September, preparations will be made to lay down another battleship with a displacement of 21,000 tons and an armament of 13·5 inch guns.

The vessel may possibly be fitted with gas engines, thus dispensing with funnels. The estimated cost is £2,250,000.

THE YACHT "SHAMROCK."

Successful Outing.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The new "Shamrock" has won the King's Cup in the Thames Club Regatta.

TALL SCORING BY RANJITSINHJI.

Great Reception at Lord's.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Prince Ranjitsinhji, playing at Lords against Middlesex, has made 141 not finished.

He received a memorable ovation from an enormous crowd.

THE "LUSITANIA."

A New Transatlantic Record.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The "Lusitania" has arrived off Sandy Hook after a passage of four days, 20 hours and eight minutes. This constitutes a record.

AT 2-13 A.M. on the 11th May flames were observed issuing from the windows on the east side of Gordon College, Khartoum, and seven minutes later a Company of the 1st Battalion Dublin Fusiliers were hurriedly "en route" for the scene. On arriving they found that the Laboratories were afire, and when the Fire Brigade made an appearance the flames were licking dangerously at the Dormitories. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Andrew Balfour, M.D., of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, says the "Egyptian Daily Post," as the well-earned fruits of over five years industry have been practically destroyed. "Perhaps few men were so far advanced in the study of the terrible 'Sleeping Sickness' germ; whilst the destruction of records anent a disease peculiar to the Nile robs science of what would probably have placed this disease within their ken. The destruction by fire of Mr. Balfour's reports and records, which he hoped to publish this year, also deprives science of many important factors of vast importance not only to the inhabitants of the Soudan, but to the human race."

RAILWAY POLICE.

Redistribution of Control.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The notifications, to-day published, in connection with the Railway Police of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam have the effect of making over to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam the control of all the police on railways in that province, which, up to recently, have been under the control of the Government of Bengal. No other change is made by the new arrangement, nor does it involve any increase in the existing force, or creation of any new directing appointments. It is part of the scheme, recommended by the Police Commission, and will, ultimately, be extended to other provinces.

The police of that portion of the North-Western Railway, which is within the boundaries of Sind, for example, will be transferred, from the control of the Punjab Government to that of the Bombay Government, while the control of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police will be transferred from the Bombay Government to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

The following Home Department notifications are published:—

(1) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, Sub-Sections (1) and (2) of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888) the Governor-General in Council is pleased (*a*) to create a General Police District embracing all the lands occupied by the northern, eastern, southern and central sections of the Eastern Bengal State Railway as specified below, including all lands occupied by stations, outbuildings and for other railway purposes; (*b*) to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861) of a police force for service therein; and (*c*) to appoint the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to discharge with respect to the general police district and the police force aforesaid the functions of the Local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (V of 1898), and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands aforesaid, or in any part thereof:—

Central Section.—Dum-Dum junction to Kulna with branch from Bongong to Ranaghat

Eastern Section.—Calcutta to Damukdia Ghat, Ranaghat to Lalgolaghat and Poradah to Faridpur, with a branch to Goalundo.

Southern Section.—Calcutta to Diamond Harbour with branches.

Northern Section.—Manihari Ghat to Anchora Ghat, Katihar to Kishangunge v'a Barsi, and Katihar to Godagari.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, Sub-Sections (1) and (2) of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888) as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor-General in Council is pleased (*a*) to create a General Police District embracing all the lands for the time being occupied by the Assam-Bengal Railway, the Bengal-Dooars Railway, the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, the Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagganathganj Railway, the Tezpur-Balipore Railway, the Jorhat State Railway, the whole length of the Eastern Bengal State Railway lying within the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam (with the exception of the portion of the line from Katihar to Godagari, which lies within the districts of Malda and Rajshahi and of the portion of the lines between Porach and Faridpur (including the branch line to Goalundo), the portion of the same railway between Kachna and Barsoi station which lies in the district of Purnia in Bengal, and the portion of the same railway between Siliguri and Darjeeling in the district of Bengal, including all lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes, (*b*) to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein; and (*c*) to appoint the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam to discharge with respect to the general police district and the police force aforesaid the functions of the Local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V. of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V. of 1898), and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands aforesaid or in any part thereof.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 12.

A case which has created considerable interest and one which affected the position of a well-known Hindu gentleman has been decided to-day by the City Mamlatdar. It was a charge of criminal, breach of trust brought against Mr. B. G. Kanada, retired Nazir of the District Court, by one Waishimpana, Sheristedar of the City Magistrate's Court, in respect of a box containing ornaments, etc., valued Rs. 2,500.

In disposing of the case the Magistrate held that the property was deposited with the accused as a joint trust on behalf of complainant and a woman named Tai Bai, pending the arbritration of their dispute by Police Inspector Rao Bahadur Pandoo Ramjee, and that accused whose conduct throughout was fair was perfectly justified in refusing to hand over the property until the dispute was settled or until complainant and Tai Bai come jointly to ask for it. The box with the jewellery was kept intact by accused, and there was no dishonest intention on his part for retaining the property under dispute.

The accused accordingly was honourably acquitted.

RAIDS ON THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 12.

Major McConaghey has gone to Chaman to-day, in connection with the raids by Afghans, which have lately taken place on the Pishin and Chaman Frontier.

THE TABLET SYSTEM.

Its Defects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The proceedings of the expert Committee of Enquiry into the safety of the Tablet instruments for working railways in India, held at Delhi last month, in connection with the Ghaziabad accident, are to-day published and are highly technical.

The Committee find that, while it is possible for the instrument to go wrong and to deliver a second tablet which might result in a disaster, this would not happen if the instruments are worked strictly in accordance with the regulations and with due care and attention to signals given by the operators. They find, however, that the instruments tend to create a false sense of security, which does not rightly pertain to them, and they warn the staff of railways on which the instruments are in use accordingly, that the system is fallible, but that failure from any accidental cause would be detected if strict attention is paid to the regulations for working and to the correctness of signals exchanged. The Committee go on to suggest several ways by which risk of failure could be reduced, including that of the provision of a separate return wire as usually provided on the principal English railways on which similar instruments are used. They add, however, that this provision still leaves the instruments fallible, if from any cause taken by being detained wrongfully at one end. An instrument designed to be infallible in this respect also (apart from being tampered with) would, they say, require an additional wire—three wires in all—to work it, and they remark that block instrument requiring three wires are already in use on the double line sections of the East Indian Railway. The report adds as follows:—

"The two recent cases at Nangloi and Ghaziabad have established that two tablets can be out of the instruments at one and the same time without the cause or the means by which this has been brought about being satisfactorily ascertained or explained, and have shown consequently that the instruments may be tampered with with impunity. To those with a knowledge and experience of working trains on Indian railways this constitutes a real danger. A satisfactory mechanical check not liable to be tampered with in the same manner as the instruments themselves is not immediately obvious or forthcoming, and this Committee were not in a position to recommend one. It may be advisable therefore to obtain the opinions of a Committee of experienced traffic officers as to the best means of establishing a record of check otherwise."

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 12.

In the Bank of Bombay hundi forgery case, the City Magistrate to-day committed accused No. 1, Amardutt, the hundi broker, to take his trial before the Sessions Court on a charge of forging valuable securities.

Accused No. 2, Adaji Issaji, a Bori, was discharged. The forged hundis are to be sent to an expert in handwriting at Calcutta for opinion.

TRIVANDRUM RIOTS.

Quiet Restored at Trivandrum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 12.

In Trivandrum, yesterday afternoon, all the shops were opened, at the instance of the Deputy Pushkar, and perfect quiet has been restored. A quantity of stolen articles, including jewellery, silver articles, etc., which were being kept in a locked box in the Police station which was burnt, is missing.

THE MALABAR HILL BURGLAR.

Reduction of Sentence.

Regarding the sentence of fifteen years' rigorous imprisonment passed upon Tyebally Allibhoy, the following Government Resolution was issued yesterday.

"Judicial Department:—The Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to reduce the sentence of fifteen years' rigorous imprisonment passed upon convict Tyeballi Alibhoy *alias* Hussen Currimbhoy to one of rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

THE MONSOON.

Heavy Rain in Bombay.

After two days of stifling heat the monsoon may be said to have burst in Bombay last night. The whole of yesterday heavy clouds hung over the city. As the shades of night wore on sharp flashes of lightning occurred, accompanied by thunder, until at about 11 o'clock rain came down and continued to pour with the consistency which characterises the burst of the monsoon in Bombay. The atmosphere has perceptibly cooled.

MEETINGS OF UNIVERSITY FACULTIES.

A MEETING of the Faculty of Engineering of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, for the election of a Syndic for the remainder of the current year in the room of Major W. V. Scudamore, who, having ceased to be the Principal of the College of Science, Poona, had ceased to be a member of the Syndicate. Dr. A. W. Thomson, acting Principal of the College of Science was the only candidate proposed for the vacancy, and he was declared duly elected.

A meeting of the Faculty of Medicine was held in the same place the same evening for the election of a Dean for the remainder of the year in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock, resigned. Major A. Street was the only candidate proposed for the vacancy, and he was declared duly elected.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

THE "KAL" SEDITION CASE.

Editor before the Magistrate.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shivram Mahadeo Pranjpe, M.A., editor of the 'Kal,' a Marathi weekly newspaper, was charged under Sections 124 A and 153 A of the Indian Penal Code with publishing an article on the 15th May last and thereby bringing or attempting to bring into hatred, and exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, and promoting enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; Mr. S. M. Dixit, Pleader, defended the accused.

Superintendent Sloane of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department identified the accused as the person mentioned in the information.

Mr. Bowen applied for a postponement. He asked for an early date, as he said the case would have to be committed to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court which met on the 27th instant.

The Magistrate postponed the case to Monday next.

Mr. Dixit then applied for bail.

Mr. Bowen opposed the application and said it could not be granted if the Court was of opinion on reading the article complained of that there were reasonable grounds to believe that the accused was guilty of the offence with which he was charged.

Mr. Dixit submitted that according to the judgment of the late Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyebji in the Tilak case the main object underlying bail was to secure the attendance of the accused, and his client was prepared to supply bail to any extent.

His Worship in refusing the application said that on reading the article complained of he was of opinion that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the accused was guilty of the offence with which he was charged, and that the offence was not bailable.

Mr. Dixit applied for a copy of the Court's order and of the information laid in the case with a view to move the High Court.

The application was granted.

Mr. Dixit then applied that orders might be made for special medical treatment of the accused as he had been suffering from fever for the past fortnight.

The Magistrate said he could not make an order in the matter as it came within the jurisdiction of the jail authorities.

BAIL REFUSED BY HIGH COURT.

Yesterday afternoon, in the High Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Knight, Mr. D. Chamier, instructed by Mr. Mahadev Rajaram Bodas, Pleader, appeared for the accused Shivram Mahadev Paranjape, who was charged under Sections 124 A. and 153 A., and applied for bail. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to oppose the application which was made on the ground that bail had been refused by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, before whom the accused had been placed for trial.

The accused, in his affidavit, stated that he was a Master of Arts of the Bombay University; he owned and was editing and publishing the "Kal" for 12 years; it was mainly addressed to high class Marathi readers in the Deccan. The articles were in high Marathi; he had not been furnished with official translations of the articles, and unless released on bail, it would not be possible for him to instruct his pleader properly. For a fortnight past he was suffering from fever, and it was necessary for his health and for his defence that he should be immediately released on bail and placed under good treatment.

Mr. Chamier said that the accused was a graduate of several years' standing, and the proprietor of the paper; and, if necessary, was prepared to furnish bail and security up to one lakh of rupees. The object of the Legislature was to secure an accused person's attendance. Moreover, accused had not seen the translations and interpretations Government had put upon his articles.

Mr. Inverarity opposed. Bail could not be taken, said the learned counsel for a non-bailable offence unless under special circumstances, if there should be reasonable grounds for the Magistrate's belief that the accused was guilty of the offences charged Such was the Magistrate's belief in this case. As to translations, accused know well what he had written and published in his paper; his present request for being furnished with official translations appeared to be very much like an Englishman's request, who, writing in English, wanted to be furnished with a translation in French. The translations, annexed to the information against the accused, appeared to the Magistrate to be correct on reasonable grounds; they were sworn to be correct. If accused was ill, he could get medical attendance in jail. The offences were serious, the penalty for which, when they were proved, was transportation for life. Counsel did not want to go into the merits of the case at that stage; but he would hand over to their lordships the translations for perusal. Dangerous means were advocated.

Mr. Chamier said that the likehood was that accused would, if let off on bail, appear when he was called upon to do so.

Mr. Justice Knight said that another danger was that of tampering with the evidence for the prosecution. Moreover, Mr. Justice Tyebji's Judgment, quoted before their lordships to show that the main object of bail should be to secure an accused person's attendance, was not an exhaustive Judgment, dealing with the several other grounds bearing upon the question of bail.

The Chief Justice pronounced Judgment. He said that in this case, at the present stage, and upon the materials placed before them, the Judges were not able to grant the application. Both the offences charged to the accused were non-bailable; it was provided by Section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that an accused should not be released on bail if there were reasonable grounds for believing that he was guilty of the offences charged; otherwise the Court might release him. Now, in this case, Mr. Aston, the Magistrate, before whom the accused was placed for trial, had stated that there were reasonable grounds for believing the accused guilty of the offences charged; their lordships had gone through the translations, and they were not prepared to differ from him. At the same time they were not bound to refuse bail, simply because Mr. Aston had refused it, in the event of their holding a different opinion from the one he had held. But, as laid down in the case of the King-Emperor *vs.* Nensi Hansraj (8 B. L R. 420) where special circumstances existed bail might be granted. Accused's affidavit did not disclose any such special circumstance, so far, as to justify the Judges in granting bail at this stage. It was suggested that accused was suffering from fever; but there was no medical certificate about it and they could not, therefore, hold it established that accused was suffering from it to such an extent as to render it dangerous for him to remain further in custody. In stating that the Judges could not admit him to bail, they in no way should be understood to lay down that they prevented him from making a further application, should he be so advised, upon proper medical evidence that his further retention in custody would be dangerous to his health.

MORE ARRESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

Yesterday, at Barisal, a Bengali youth, named Basanta Kumar Sil, an alleged vendor of the "Yugantar" and "Bande Mataram," was arrested and released on bail of Rs. 200. Proceedings have been drawn up against him under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, to show cause why he should not execute a bond, for one year, with two sureties of Rs. 500 each, and a personal recognizance of Rs. 1,000. The hearing of his case is fixed for the 13th instant.

The house of Bhabasanjan Mozumdar, who is away in the Central Provinces, on Famine relief work, was searched and a large file of the "Yugantar," "Sandhya" and other papers, of which he is supposed to be an agent, were seized.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, passed orders to-day on the application of the proprietors of the Sumati press for the return of types, documents, etc., seized by the police in connection with the search and seizure of warrants issued against the "Yugantar." Mr. Thornhill ordered the types to be confiscated, but that other things be returned.

The Lieutenant-Governor has conveyed his special thanks to Mr. Woodman, District Magistrate, and Mr. Armstrong, District Superintendent of Police, both of Mozufferpore, for the prompt and energetic action taken by them in tracing the perpetrators of the outrage of April 30th. The order places on record the services rendered by Sub-Inspector Nanda Lal Banerjee, of Singhbhum, who when proceeding to rejoin his appointment, on the expiry of his leave, travelled in the same train with the suicide Dinesh; and by the junior Court Inspector Chakurvidi R. Sarma, of Mozufferpore, who was deputed specially to track the assassins; as also Constable Shivshanker, and others, at the instance of Mr. Carnduff.

MOZUFFERPORE, JUNE 12.

Khudiram's trial has closed and addresses will be delivered to-morrow.

The evidence of the Civil Surgeon of the inquest was read to the assessors, but at the request of the court it was not reported, as the details are harrowing.

The case against Kissory Mohan Banerjee for concealing evidence will be taken up on Monday.

The Mozufferpore officials continue to be threatened by anonymous letters.

The Judge, Mr. H. W. Carnduff, and the Collector, Mr. Woodman, are the latest recipients. The latter has received an abusive postcard, for action taken regarding the outrage, while the Judge has been offered some gratuitous advice, regarding the sentence he passed on Khudiram yesterday.

On the Court reassembling, after the morning adjournment, Mr. Carnduff handed the anonymous communication, written in English, to Mr. Kali Dass Bose, the defence pleader, asking him to return the same, after perusal. The writer pointed out the inadvisability of hanging Khudiram, as such a course would lead to inflame the further passions of Indian extremists, and estrange the sympathy of progressive Indians. The latter suggested transportation as a proper sentence. It said that it was ridiculous to conceive that the capital penalty alone would suffice.

The pleader in returning the letter observed that the Court need not take any notice of, or action on, it.

Action will be taken, forthwith, by the District authorities, against those assessors who disregarded a judicial injunction, in not attending when summoned.

KUSHTIA SHOOTING CASE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

The Kushtia shooting case was on for hearing on Wednesday last, but as the Rev. Mr. Hickinbotham is not yet in a fit state to appear personally, and, as one of the accused, Baladeb, is still ill in the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, the case was adjourned to the 24th instant. There are six accused. It is reported that two will be discharged, and except Baladeb, the others will be released on bail.

SUICIDE OF MR. WATT.

Cuts His Throat with a Razor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

A Darjeeling telegram dated yesterday says:—Professor Watt, of the Presidency College, Calcutta committed suicide at the Eden Sanitarium by cutting his throat with a razor this morning. He was suffering from nervous breakdown. Mr. Watt, who only arrived in India about a month ago, came out to the Professorship of Philosophy at the Presidency College. He is a young man, who had a distinguished university career at Aberdeen, and his act is inexplicable.

AT the special request of Mr. Kaliandas V. Kapadia, His Excellency Sir George Clarke, with Miss Clarke and Mr. Robertson, stopped at Panchgani on his way down to Poona at 3-5 p.m. yesterday. His Excellency alighted from his motor and, having shaken hands with Mr. Kaliandas Vitaldas Kapadia, Captain and Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Divalibai, Mr. and Mrs. Hurgovandas Jaivanidas and Mr. Vithaldass Narsindass Saughvi, Mr. Kaliandas garlanded His Excellency, Miss Clarke and Mr. Robertson and presented them with elaborate bouquets. After 15 minutes' detention His Excellency started for Poona, wishing all good-bye.

(Latest from Home will be found on page 8.)

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

M. FALLIERES IN LONDON.

The Reval Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 29.

THAT the visit of the President of the French Republic has been an unqualified success is universally admitted. Londoners dearly love a show, but they have been during the present reign almost satiated with the pomp and ceremonial of Court processions and the mere love of a spectacle would not have caused the extraordinary outburst of enthusiasm which has greeted M. Fallieres in the streets of the metropolis this week. I was at Hyde Park Corner when the President made his truly triumphal entry on Monday afternoon. The crowd was very great at this point of the route from Victoria Station to York House as that portion of St. James's Palace, where M. Fallieres and his suite stayed is called, but it struck me that though it was cordial and sympathetic it was less exuberant than the one which welcomed M. Loubet in the same quarter five years ago. The explanation was that on Monday it was for the most part a well-dressed assembly, and well dressed persons do not display their feelings by shouting. Further east, as I learned from friends later, where the crowd was not quite so select, the cheering was as fervid as the greatest friend of the *entente cordiale* could desire. On Wednesday when the President went to the City to receive an address from the Corporation and to accept their famous hospitality in the historic Guildhall, M. Fallieres had a reception such as was not exceeded by that given to his predecessor which eclipsed anything of the kind seen in London in our time. M. Fallieres may be said to have captivated London by his *bonhomie*. I saw him at close quarters on several occasions, and he always had the same genial smile. He is one of those men who suffer by their published portraits. The telegraph will have acquainted you with the gist of the speeches exchanged at the State Banquet given in his honour by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on Monday night. Both the King and the President spoke in French, the latter necessarily so, as he unfortunately knows no English, or at any rate not sufficient to use it on such an occasion. Official translations are published. It may be interesting to quote these in full. The King said:—

M. le President,—Welcome ("Soyez le bienvenu").

The Queen and I are enchanted to have the pleasure of receiving you here, and as it is for the first time that you come to England, we sincerely hope that your stay, though short, will leave an agreeable memory.

To-morrow I hope that we shall visit the Franco-British Exhibition together. The existence of this exhibition shows more than ever the *entente cordiale* which exists between our two countries.

With all my heart I hope that this "entente" will also be a permanent "entente," because it is necessary for the welfare and prosperity of our two nations and for the maintenance of the peace which makes for the happiness of the whole world.

I lift my glass to the health of Monsieur the President of the Republic, to the prosperity and the welfare of France, a country which I have known and long admired.

M. Fallieres replied:—

Sire,—The reception which your Majesty has accorded me, and the part which London has taken in it, have touched me the more that this manifestation is addressed through myself to the nation which I represent, and which, be well assured, will highly appreciate its splendour and its friendliness.

France takes pleasure in seeing in the visit which I am to-day paying your Majesty, as also in the frequent sojourns which the King of England makes in French territory, a confirmation of the relations of cordial understanding which have so happily been established between our two countries and which the future, I am well convinced, will continue to render closer, for their common good and for the maintenance of the peace of the world.

In inviting me to visit the Franco-British Exhibition, your Majesty knew how agreeable it would be to me to admire, in company with yourself, the inestimable results of the co-operation of two peoples who in this imposing work give evidence of their genius in every manifestation of the human mind.

I faithfully interpret the thought of the Government of the Republic and of the whole of France in raising my glass to the happiness of your Majesty, and of her Majesty the Queen, of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of the Royal Family, to the greatness of the United Kingdom, and to the development of the auspicious friendship which unites the British people to the French people.

The visit to the City, whether we consider the size of the crowds on the extended route, the effectiveness and vanity of the street decorations, and the extreme cordiality of M. Fallieres' two speeches at the Guildhall must be pronounced the principal event of the President's all too brief stay in what he was pleased to call "la grande et belle Cite de Londres." I do not wish to say anything in disparagement of the visits to Shepherd's Bush, where the arrangements, so far as I could observe, were entirely satisfactory, though it is a pity that so much of the Exhibition was shut off from his gaze owing to the backward conditions of things. One could also have wished that the Royal and Presidential party could have spent a little longer time in the Indian Pavilion. As it was, they could not have been there more than five minutes at the outside. They were received on their arrival by the members of the Executive Committee—Sir William Lee-Warner (Chairman), Sir David Barr and Sir Edward Law. Of others privileged to be present on the occasion I noticed Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, Sir James Bourdillon, Sir Patrick Playfair, Sir Hugh Barnes, Lady Law (with whom the Queen shook hands), Sir Walter Lawrence, Sir Thomas Holdrich, Sir George Watt, General Sir Charles Egerton, Sir Donald Robertson, Sir Thomas Wardle, Mr. K. G. Gupta, Mr. Syed Husain Belgrami, Sir Thomas Holderness and others, altogether about sixty. The first thing that attracted the attention of his Majesty was the really fine carved case full of most beautiful work contributed by the Mysore State. The King had also praised Mr. Ribbentrop's huge trophy of mixed wood carving which gained the Grand Prix at Paris in 1900. The Parsee stall-holders, who wore their Oriental full dress, were delighted by a remark made by the Queen to them as if in excuse for not being able to examine their wares in more detail: "I am coming again." Although it would be insincere to say that the Indian Section is all that could be wished, it is all and more than could be expected, considering the time in which it has been organised and the comparative'y small amount of money at the command of the Committee. I offer my congratulations to the Executive Committee and their energetic, practical and experienced Secretary, Mr. B. J Rose.

THE REVAL MEETING.

The "impatient idealists" of the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom—Dr. R. Spence Watson, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, *et hoc genus omne*, together with a section of the Independent Labour party—are working themselves up, have indeed worked themselves up into a state of frenzy over the approaching visit of their Majesties to Russia and are urging their objections in a manner that cannot fail to make the judicious grieve. They are of course entitled to their opinions, but it is absurd, and not a little insulting to the King himself to suggest that

the case of Russia is on all fours with Servia when we broke off diplomatic relations with that country. Indeed, the egregious Mr. O'Grady goes so far as to say that the reason which caused this country to boycott Servia was of "minor importance compared with that in the case of Russia." The initiative in regard to Servia was, if I am not mistaken, taken by the British Court, and this fact makes the comparison all the more offensive. As Mr. Asquith properly said when questioned by Mr. O'Grady on Tuesday, there is no analogy between the cases. The "friends of the Russian people" who announced that they "cannot take the hand of the Tsar" have, it seems, nothing to say against the King taking the Tsar's hand if he does so in a private capacity and not as sovereign of these realms. "If, however, the ruler of Russia is a common murderer" as Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., styles him, I should have thought that they would have objected to any honourable person, let alone their King, taking the hand of such a man in any circumstances. The description "common murderer" is applied to Emperor Nicholas by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in an extraordinary article which he has contributed to the *Labour Leader*. "He" (the Tsar), says the writer, "shoots scores of his subjects daily. The sands behind Riga are red with the blood of the best of mankind, martyrs to the cause of constitutional liberty. Russian prisons are full of men and women whose only crime is that they love freedom and their fellows. The cells of fortresses hold human beings in the tortures of solitary confinement for no other reason than that these men have thought, have condemned autocracy, and have asked for popular government. For all this bloodshed, for all this torture, for all this pain, the Tsar is responsible." Mr. Ramsay Macdonald continues:—"Our King has been discreet hitherto. What glamour of evil has fallen upon him now? The head of a State which prides itself on its constitutional freedom, hobnobbing with a blood-stained creature like the Tsar, presents nothing but a spectacle of ghastly cynicism, and brings nothing upon his people but national shame." Next Sunday hundreds of meetings will be held under the auspices of the Labour Party. Mr. Macdonald urges that at each meeting a resolution should be put calling upon the King "to cancel his engagement to meet the Tsar and to refrain from injuring the feelings of his people." The article concludes as follows:—"To the Russian people our right hand of fellowship; to the Russian Tsar our spittle of contempt." The protest addressed to Sir Edward Grey and signed by 31 Radical members as well as 26 Labour M. P.'s is couched in far different terms. The signatories desire to express their regret "that the Government has not appreciated the strong repulsion felt by the country" against the proposed State visit and respectfully hope that it may yet be abandoned. Meanwhile our German friends, who seem to be more alarmed by the projected meeting at the Esthonian seaport than by the Anglo-French fraternisation in London this week, must be chuckling. A fresh point has been raised by the irrepressible elect of East St. Pancras, Mr. H.C. Lea, and by a very different kind of man, Mr. Lynch, namely the desirability of his Majesty being accompanied to Reval by the Foreign Secretary or some other member for the Cabinet. Mr. Lea, with the temerity that characterizes him, bases his demand on the ground of constitutional practice and precedent. Mr. Lynch refers to the earnestness of the desire which is felt in more than one quarter of the House, that on a visit of this nature his Majesty should be accompanied by a minister responsible to Parliament. "The King," Mr. Asquith replied, "will not be accompanied by any member of the Cabinet. With regard to constitutional practice and precedent, I must refer my honourable friend to previous answers which have been given. I can only repeat that, in the transaction of all affairs of State, the practice of the Constitution is adhered to, and the responsibility of Ministers of the Crown is fully maintained." It is assumed in certain continental countries that the visit to Reval is the corollary of the visit to London, and the suddenness with which the former was announced gives an air of *vraisemblance* to the assumptions. If the object is political or mainly political it is to be presumed that the arrangements already announced will be carried out in spite of the clamour of Messrs. O'Grady, Macdonald and their friends.

SUFFRAGIST ROWDYISM.

One of the papers describing M. Fallieres' visit to Windsor yesterday hints that the attitude of the crowds was more respectful than demonstrative, adding that at least nine-tenths of the people who assembled along High Street and Park Street were of the sex that does not shout. Does not shout! The reporter who makes this statement evidently is not in the habit of attending public meetings where the gentle Suffragist is in evidence. She is nothing if she is not a shouter, and since the Prime Minister's recent important pronouncement on the question of female franchise she has been shouting more than ever. She gave Mr. Lloyd-George in Edinburgh on Saturday proofs of what she can do as a brawler. He was speaking at a great meeting in the Scottish capital on the Licensing Bill, and some half a dozen or so of Suffragists had to be "chucked out" owing to their disorderly behaviour. The same thing happened at a similar gathering at Battersea on Tuesday, where Mr. John Burns was the principal speaker. The President of the Local Government Board, as his wont, gave the offending ladies a piece of his mind, telling them plainly that their conduct was "vulgar, unwomanly and disgraceful." The proceedings have been amusingly summarised by one of the journals.—

8-20 p.m.—Suffragist No. 1 arises, makes incoherent squeal. (Ejected. Cheers.)

Mr. Burns: "Leave them to the stewards. We've got 'em on the list and they never will be missed." (Loud laughter.)

8-25.—Suffragist No. 2. "Why should women ——?" (Ejected. Cheers.)

Mr. Burns: "We will not allow the right of public meeting to be broken by any man or woman. (Loud cheers).

8-35.—Man Heckler: "Confiscation!" (Ejected amid uproar).

Mr. Burns (to stewards): "Put him out!" (Sternly, to audience): "Look this way."

8-40.—Suffragist No. 4: "Votes for women!" (Ejected. Loud cheers.)

Mr. Burns: "It is not my fault that the mild should be mixed with the bitter." (Loud laughter.)

8-45.—Man Heckler: "What about your £5,000 a year!" (Ejected. Wild cheers.)

Mr. Burns: "The potman has gone to join the barmaid." (Shrieks of laughter.)

8-50.—Suffragist No. 6: "We insist on the vote this session——" (Feeble effort. Allowed to remain.)

9-0.—Suffragist No. 7: "The men make the laws and ——" (Ejected after tussle. Loud "boos.")

Mr. Burns: "There is no moaning at the bar when she puts out to sea."

9-5.—Suffragist No. 9 gives faint scream. (Ejected. Mild uproar.)

9-10.—Suffragist No. 10: "Give the women the vote." (Carried out struggling.)

In another account of the disturbance Mr. Burns is reported as saying:—"We are not going to have our public meetings turned into pandemonium by anybody. These are the unseemly interruptions of women who won't use the municipal vote we gave them last year. They are here at the instance of a subsidised organisation, which sends women about the country making these unwomanly, disgraceful, but ladylike interruptions, the effect of which has been to make me to-night almost for the first time, temporarily ashamed of the fact that I am a supporter of women's suffrage." With regard to Mr. Burns's suggestion about "a subsidised organisation" Mr. Lloyd-George seems to have insinuated something of the kind when at Edinburgh one of the Suffragists shouted out "Why don't you give woman the vote?" He expressed surprise that for 20 years these ladies had never asked this question of a Unionist Government. On behalf of one of the numerous women's suffrage societies—the National Women's Social and Political Union, Mrs. Pettrick Lawrence has asked Mr. Burns to explain what he means by the word "subsidized." She points out that the funds of the organization of which she is treasurer are entirely provided by private individuals, that a full subscription list is published annually, giving the names of the subscribers, and a perusal of this list proves that the support of the society is drawn equally from the members of all political parties. It is certainly rather curious that the suffragists only adopted their present militant tactics when the Liberals came into power, but I have never heard it alleged by any responsible person that the activity of the movement was due to "Tory gold." I have, however, known Socialists who attempted to justify the receiving of money from mysterious sources to keep the Liberals out: but I do not believe that the leaders of the Conservative party are any less honourable in such matters than the chiefs of the other party.

"RANJI'S" RENTREE.

Bombay cricketers as well as other readers will be interested to learn that the Jam of Navanagar has reappeared in flannels where he is acting as Captain of the Gentlemen of England Team who are trying conclusions with Oxford in the University town. The match, which will last three days, began yesterday, when Ranji's eleven—I hope it will not be considered disrespectful to the popular Indian prince to describe him by the familiar name—made 245, while Oxford scored 201 without any loss. Mr. Gilbert, son of a former well-known resident of Bombay, had the honour of bowling Ranji out after he had made nine runs only. His friend Mr. MacLaren met the same fate at Mr. Gilbert's hands after exactly the same score. Mr. Gilbert's bowling also disposed of Messrs. Weigall and Fox after they had made two and three respectively. The Young Oxonian further caught out the celebrated Surrey cricketer and prospective Liberal candidate for Croydon, Mr. J. E. Raphael, who is evidently out of practice, and Prince Chakorsab. The "Times" in describing yesterday's play, says that Mr. Gilbert's length was rather erratic at first, but he improved, and besides making the ball turn surprisingly made excellent use of the leg "swerver." To-day the Oxonians have been giving their opponents plenty of leather hunting, one of the 'Varsity batsman, Mr. T. Bowring, having increased his score. When play closed last night stood at 106 to 228. Another of the Oxford men, Mr. H. Teesdale, did not disappear from the wickets until he had made 108. Oxford's total was 589, or 344 more than the Gentlemen made in their first innings! Ranji and Prince Chakorsab had their revenge on Mr. Gilbert, for, while the former was bowling him, the latter caught him out at eight.

OLLA PODRIDA.

In connection with the observance of Empire Day the "Times," under the heading, "Messages from the Colonies," prints the following among cablegrams received by Lord Meath:—

From Ceylon.—"Colombo sends Empire Day greetings.—PRIME MINISTER."

Who is the Prime Minister of Ceylon? By the way the refusal of Mr. Asquith to consent to the national flag being hoisted on the national buildings on the occasion of this interesting anniversary continues to be a great deal criticised, and his decision cannot be very acceptable to some at least of his old friends of the Liberal League. Nor for the matter of that can the celebration of Empire Day under the auspices of a Conservative Association, as has been the case in a rather important town on the South Coast of England, be approved by sensible Imperialists. The less party has to do with such an event the better.

The "Athenæum" announces that among the more important articles to appear in the June "International" is one on the "The Economic awakening of Bengal" by Mr. S. M. Banerjee of Calcutta. According to the same paper Mr. David Nutt will issue shortly for the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam "The Missirs," from the papers of the late Edward Stack of the Indian Civil Service, sometime Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, edited, arranged and supplemented by Sir Charles Lyall, with map and illustrations. It will form a companion volume to Major Gurdon's monograph on the Khasis published last year.

ARRIVALS.

P. and O. Mail Steamer "Oriental".

June 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Oriental," Commander W. B. Palmer, with the English mails of the 29th May, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Lt-Col L	Hunt, Lt & Mrs
Daniel, Mr A C	Keley, Dr W
Fonseca, Dr	Marsland, Miss
Hand, Mr D	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ampenoff, Mr	Lorrimer, Miss E
Blewitt, Mr G	Pettar, Mr
Cable, Lady and maid	Redler, Lt R
Cheyne, Major, R E	Saunders, Major J W
Firth, Mr W L	Strond, Lt J B
Jameson, Major and Mrs B	Sinha, Mr A
Jeffrey, Miss Queenie	Wood, Capt Price
Keith, Mr and Mrs	Wallcker, Col
Kenny, Dr W	Wickley, Rev C B I

FROM BRINDISI.

Huskeeson, Col W

FOR KARACHI.

Cooper, Major P T

DEPARTURES.

P. and O. Mail Steamer "Peninsular."

June 13.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Peninsular," Captain Palmer, will sail to-day for Aden &c., with the English Mail of the 13th June, a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Adams, Mr	MacCarthy, Mr J L
Baker, Mr E C	Morrison, Lt R P
Buchanan, Mr	Maclean, Mr W F
Beynan, Mr	Nagpore, Lord Bishop of
Clarke, Mr B G S	Nurse, Lt-Col C G
Currie, Mr and Mrs G W	Pope, Mr W
Davies, Mr G R P	Rouse, Capt and Mrs and children
Eains, Mr A K	Selater, Major-Genl H
Fisher, Mr G	Scott, Mr F
Framji, Mr P	Sawant, Mr W W
Greatorex, Mr	Saunders, Capt E H
Gordon, Mr H C	Souter, Mr
Gordon, Master	Sharma, Mr
Gibbons, Mr E G	Singh, Mr
Knight, Mr and Mrs	Walker, Mr A
Landen, Mr and Mrs W and infant	Young, Mr P W J
Leslie, Mr N	Zeeman, Mr J H
MacLachlan, Mr R B	

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 18th April, 1908, amounted to Rs. 3,015, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 914. The total earnings from 1st January to 18th April, 1908, were Rs. 39,610, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 6,573.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Crosthwaite is posted as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.

Mr. T. Maffey is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

Captain McConaghey, Agency Surgeon, 2nd Class, is granted leave for six months, and Captain T. Macpherson officiates as Residency Surgeon, Turkistan, Arabia.

Captain Scot, Officiating Agency Surgeon, Muscat, holds charge, as Political Agent, in addition to his own duties, consequent on Mr. T. B. Wood being appointed Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department.

Messrs. Johnston, Glancy, Reynolds, and Fitzpatrick are granted steps of promotion in the departments.

Baron De Heyking is appointed, provisionally, Consul-General of Russia, at Bombay.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General Scallon is gazetted Adjutant-General, vice General Martin.

Colonel Davisone, 2nd Lancers, to be Colonel on the Staff, vice General Swan, and granted the rank of Brigadier-General.

Colonel Hickman, R. A., to be Inspector, Coast Defences, and granted the rank of Brigadier-General.

Major Vaughan, Cantonment Magistrate, is granted one year's leave.

The following are permintted to retire:—

General H. E. Penton; also Senior Assistant Surgeons Bradley, Carleton and Busher,

VOLUNTEER POSTINGS.

Lieutenants Mori, Rangoon Port Defence Corps; Thompson, Behar Light Horse; and L. Mony, Moulmein Rifles; all resign their commissions.

Second-Lieutenant Hickey, Naini Tal Rifles, is promoted Captain, and Captain C. Scott, B. B. and C. I. Railway Rifles, is granted the honorary rank of Major.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Major W. T. Bradshaw, Calcutta Port Defence Corps.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

THE following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 10th June.

Slight rain during week in parts Kanara, Deccan, Karnatak and Kathiawar. Standing crops generally in good condition. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in parts Larkhana, Konkan, Belgaum and Baroda. Preparation of lands for knarif cultivation generally in progress. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Karachi, Larkhana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Deccan, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Kaira, Deccan, Baroda and Cutch. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts Panch Mahals, Surat, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Deccan, Bijapur and Baroda. Water for irrigation insufficient in parts Karachi, Hyderabad, Panch Mahals, Surat, Deccan, Bijapur, Belgaum, Baroda, Cutch and Kathiawar. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind 36 to 45 per cent., in Gujarat 35 to 68 per cent., in Konkan 22 to 35 per cent., in Deccan 33 to 61 per cent. and in Karnatak 37 to 65 per cent, less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Demand for labour generally sufficient, and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Condition of Kolis in parts Kaira reported to be deteriorating and steps being taken to grant relief. Daily average numbers for week ending 30th ultimo: Works—Panch Mahals 1,759, West Khandesh 147; gratuitous—Panch Mahals 986, West Khandesh 1,519, Nasik 1,057, Ahmednagar 972, Poona 151, Sholapur 598.

ALLEGED COTTON GAMBLING.

Arrest of Mr. Theodore Price.

New York, May 29.

The Federal Grand Jury of the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court in this city to-day returned indictments against four persons as a result of the re-opening of the Government prosecution in connection with the alleged purchase by cotton operators of information affecting the market compiled by the Government inspectors.

This case is alleged to have involved the former Assistant-Secretary of the Agricultural Department, Mr. Holmes, and also Messrs. Peckham and Van Riper, two local cotton operators, but the only indictment so far admitted by the authorities to exist is that against Mr. Theodore H. Price a leading cotton operator for the past ten years. The indictment embodies charges of conspiring to defraud.

This is the outcome of the Federal Grand Jury's step in subpœnaing forty-eight active members of the New York Cotton Exchange with their books a fortnight ago, for investigation—an investigation which gives promise of sensational developments.

THREE YEARS' TIME LIMIT.

Mr. Price asserts his innocence of the charges. He states that they form a mere accusation, and not proof, and that the Government took this action now as the charges would have expired, next month by the lapse of the three years time-limitation since the allege offence was committed.

The premature disclosure of the Government reports took place in 1905. He declares that ever since he brought an injunction suit against the Cotton Exchange's inequitable contracts a year ago, certain members of a dominating ring on the Exchange have been, and are still, his avowed enemies. They, he says, have been behind this movement to injure him.

He threatens retaliation, and predicts a bitter fight, and denies that he carried either Messrs. Peckham's Van Riper's, or Holmes's speculative contracts.

Mr. Price appeared before Judge Hough this afternoon, and pleaded not guilty to one indictment, charging him with conspiracy to commit an offence against the United States, and another accusing him of bribery.

Mr. Price has been released on bail of £2,000.

Other charges brought against Mr. Price are bribery, and improperly making £150,000 by means of advance information obtained in December, 1904. Three persons including Mr. Edwards, formerly an assistant statistician at Washington, are charged with entering into a conspiracy with Mr. Price.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

The fourth match in the League was played last evening between the Royal Scots' "B" team and the Commercial Gymkhana on the Cooperage, and in spite of the threatening elements, was attended by a large concourse of spectators, both inside the enclosure and out. It was wholly a one-sided game. The soldiers, who are practiced football-players, completely out-played the civilians, although during the second moiety of the game the latter made a better show than in the opening half; but it was of no avail; the civilians were beaten by three goals to love.

This is first appearance of the Commercial Gymkhana on the football field. At the very commencement of the game it was clearly apparent that many of the players, who were without any previous practice, had gamely come forward to play, more for the credit of the new Institution of which they were members than with any intention to win the match. The team possessed no combination worth the name and their forwards were slow; none of them could kick with force. They however had fairly good half-backs and excellent backs. Perhaps the best man in the team was their custodian, Street, who times out of number saved his side from complete annihilation, by his clever and skilful saves. The two players taxed most were the two backs, and the play of the skipper of the civilians, Chapman was highly creditable. The Commercial Gymkhana, however, possess good material in them, who are bound to improve with time and practice.

The Scots had the same team as when they played the Government Telegraph Recreation Club on Tuesday last. The men engaged in the game on their side were only the forwards and the half-backs. Their defence-line had very little work to do, while the custodian of the soldiers' flags was seen to lean on the goal-posts talking to some of the spectators, expecting a call on him which never came. He had probably the easiest time a goal-keeper ever had. The Scots worked with combination, kicked long and effectively, and passed the ball with exceptional fastness, and but for their over-confidence when in front of the enemy's goal, which missed them many a chance to score, their play was perfect, though in truth it must be said that they were not playing their best.

Starting play at 6·5 p.m. the civilians, who were defending on the old Admiralty House side kicked off and the play rested for a minute or two in midfield and was remarkable chiefly for the splendid clearings of Chapman, the left-back of the Commercials. The Scots were then beseiging the civilian flags and after one shot having been saved by Street and a second one by the goal-post, the ball was taken back to midfield whence it was soon returned and from a good centre from the inside-left, A. Ross headed the ball in to score. Play continued to be on the game ground, and repeated assaults by the soldiers were either cleared by the backs or the goal-keeper, or overshot the mark. A good chance to score having been lost through the erratic shooting of the Scots' outside-right, Mackintosh succeeded in sending the ball between the flags a second time. The Commercials' centre-forward, Ley, tried to force an opening but being unsupported was driven out. The Scots were again on the offensive and a shot from their centre-forward having struck the barrier, a penalty free-kick was shortly secured by the civilians but they were not allowed to make profit of it. At half time the ball was on the Commercial ground.

Score:—

Royal Scots "B" ..... 2 Goals.
Commercial Gymkhana ..... Nil.

On change of sides, A. Ross securing the ball from the kick-off at once made for the Commercial flags and but for the alertness of Street, the custodian of the latters' flags, the former would certainly have scored. Play on the same half of the ground took place for the next ten minutes, the backs and the goal-keeper saving very skilfully. Then the Commercials broke through, and for the first time they had an opportunity of assaulting their adversaries' flags, which was, however, lost through the failure of their right outside to centre the ball. The attack was at once returned and repeated volleys at the flags failed to find the net, being either wide or shot too high, or saved by Street. When about twelve minutes were to go, the Commercials who now played with greater determination and better combination succeeded in confining the leather to midfield, where even exchanges took place. Nonetheless, five minutes before full time, the Scots succeeded in piercing their adversaries' defence and three repeated shots within a few seconds having been saved by Street, a fourth one by D. Ross was allowed to pass between the flags. With play in the centre the match closed. Score:—

Royal Scots "B" ..... 3 Goals.
Commercial Gymkhana ..... Nil.

TEAMS.

ROYAL SCOTS "B"

Goal—Underdown.
Backs—Foster, Finnigan (Capt).
Half-backs—Lakin, Hill, Papps.
Forwards—Parkes, Mackintosh, A. Ross, D. Ross, Wright.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Goal—Street.
Backs—Chapman (Capt.) Harwood.
Half-backs—Bellamy, Kay, Gilbert.
Forwards—Elliot, Woolly, Lay, Barrett, Vaughan.
Referee—Mr. B. Christie.

KAISER TO VISIT ENGLAND.

Berlin, May 29.

The "Militaerische Politische Correspondenz" states that it is asserted in the best-informed circles at the Imperial Court that the German Emperor intends to make another stay on the southern coast of England towards the end of the autumn.

The Grand Marshal of the Court has received instructions to find a suitable holiday residence for his Majesty, as it is probable that Highcliffe Castle, where the Kaiser stayed early in the year, will not be available.

The Kaiser's visit to England will be primarily for reasons of health, but it is probable that he will go to Windsor during his stay in that country in response to a personal invitation from King Edward.

MANCHESTER CUP.
GRAND PRIX de PARIS.
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Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, MAY 29, (PARIS, MAY 30.)

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

The King met the French President at Victoria Station on Monday, and drove with him amid enthusiastic crowds to St. James's Palace. In the evening his Majesty entertained the President at a banquet in Buckingham Palace, when cordial toasts were exchanged. On Tuesday the President visited the Franco-British Exhibition with the King and Queen, after receiving at the French Embassy several members of the French colony in London. In the evening the President dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and was present later on at a State ball in Buckingham Palace. On Wednesday the President was entertained at the Guildhall and attended, with their Majesties, a gala performance at the Opera.

The King on Saturday received the South German burgomasters, who had been entertained by the Lord Mayor the day before—His Majesty will tomorrow receive some of the representatives of German Churches who are spending a week in this country, and who were yesterday entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion house.

The King and Queen, with the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria, on Saturday inspected the Duke of York's School at Chelsea for the last time before its removal to Dovor.—Their Majesties on Friday, and the Prince and Princess of Wales on Saturday, visited the Naval and Military Tournament.—The Queen and Princess Victoria will accompany the King to Russia.—The Princess of Wales, representing the Queen, presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association.

Art Sale.—The Humphrey Roberts sale at Christie's realised £65,677.—Orchardson's "Hard Hit" reached 3,300gs., and Millais's "Gambler's Wife," 2,100gs.

Ecclesiastical.—York Convocation has received the report of its committee on the proposal to allow special vestments for the Holy Communion.—The Scottish General Assemblies have been meeting in Edinburg. The United Free Church Assembly has renewed, but not without opposition, its demand for disestablishment.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has expressed hearty [wishes for the success of the Orient in London.

Election.—In the Stirling Burghs Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's seat has been filled by the election of Mr. A. Ponsonby (L.), his majority being 1,361.

Empire Day was widely and heartily celebrated both at home and in the over-sea countries of the Empire.—The Duke of Marlborough presided and Lord Curzon spoke on Monday at a banquet in the Hotel Cecil.—Lord Strathcona on Saturday unveiled a statue of Canada at University College School.

Ireland.—The Royal Commission on Congested Districts has issued its report:—Riotous proceedings took place on Sunday and Tuesday at Thurles.—More cattle-drives are reported from Galway.

Labour.—The societies concerned in the ship-building strike have accepted by 24,145 to 22,110 votes, the employers' terms as arranged by Mr. Churchill; but some of the strikers dispute the validity of the ballot.

Law.—The Court of Criminal Appeal has reluctantly quashed the conviction of a man sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for the manslaughter of his child, the Lord Chief Justice saying that the prisoner must not think he left the Court an innocent man.—Mr. Justice Eve has rejected the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company's exclusive claim to the Carlisle Pier in Kingstown Harbour.—Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane has annulled the marriage of a Mrs. Jackson on the ground of the husband's insanity.—Ten ex-members of the Mile-end Board of Gardians are charged with conspiring with a contractor to obtain large sums from the guardians, with intent to defraud. The contractor has described his gifts to some of the defendants in return for their support.

Lord Carrington presided on Tuesday at the Australian merchants' annual dinner.

Lord Milner spoke last week at the annual meeting of the Imperial South African Association.

London.—The Lord Mayor has called a meeting to consider the danger and annoyance caused by motor omnibuses and traction-engines in the City.—Lord Mount Stephen has added to his previous gifts of £400,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund an investment yielding about £7,000 a year.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on Monday gave a second reading to a Bill to facilitate the formation of thrift and credit banks.—In the House of Commons, on the 22nd, the Scottish Local Option Bill obtained its second reading by 189 votes to 72, but was left to a committee of the whole House. On the 25th, the Budget resolution for the income-tax was passed, and on the 26th the Finance Bill was read a first time. On the 27th further money resolutions were agreed to.—Standing Committee B has got through the clauses of the Children Bill dealing with juvenile smoking.

Post Office.—A cash on delivery system has been arranged between the United Kingdom and Egypt, Malta, Cyprus, and the British post offices at Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut, Salonica, and Tangier.

Royal Geographical Society.—At the annual meeting on Monday, the medals and other awards were distributed, and Major Leonard Darwin was elected president.

Woman Suffragists made a demonstration last week at the Prime Minister's house, and several of them have gone to prison, refusing to enter into recognizances for good behaviour.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal High Court has given judgment for the Commonwealth in the dispute with New South Wales over the duty on wire netting imported by the State Government.

Canada.—The House of Commons has rejected a proposal to put the civil service on a competitive basis.—The deadlock over the Election Bill continues.

South Africa.—The Inter-Colonial Conference has reassembled at Cape Town.—A revival of the Indian agitation in the Transvaal is threatened.

Uganda.—A severe famine prevails in the Usoga province.

THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.—A Bill to reduce the representation of the Southern States, in proportion as they have eliminated the coloured vote, has been passed by the House.—There is now a prospect of some sort of emergency currency legislation to guard against a repetition of last autumn's trouble.

A New Railway Bridge in New York has been partly wrecked by dynamite, owing, it is said, to objections to the non-union labour employed.

American Pronunciation is the subject of comment in a despatch from our Correspondent.

Mark Twain spoken on Queen Victoria at a New York Empire Day dinner.

The Thaw Case.—Thaw's application for release has been refused, the Judge declaring him insane. Mrs. Thaw has abandoned her suit for divorce.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The question of officers' pay has been settled, but not in accordance with the Austrian Minister's promise.—Five peasants have been killed by a valley from gendarmes in Galicia.

Belgium.—As the result of Sunday's elections, the Clerical majority has been reduced from 12 to 8.—A railway collision near Antwerp has destroyed 38 lives, 132 other persons being injured.

France.—The Chamber, on Monday, agreed that holders of Government stock should pay income-tax.—The estimates for 1909 show an increase of £2,400,000 in expenditure, but the item for two battleships of 20,000 tons is to be suppressed.

Germany.—Herr Harden has succeeded in his appeal against the sentence passed on him for libelling Count Kuno von Moltke.—Dr. Peter's libel suit against Herr von Bennigsen has been dismissed on appeal.

Greece.—British excavations at Sparta have brought to light a temple believed to date from the eight century B. C.

Italy.—The International Agricultural Institute was opened on Saturday.—At a trial with his aeroplane on Wednesday, in Rome, M. Delagrange broke all records, covering in one flight nearly six miles in 9min. 25secs.

Morocco.—Mulai Hafid is now accepted at Sultan by practically the whole of Morocco except the coast towns, and the mountain tribes are likely to put pressure on them.—The French troops are to be gradually withdrawn from the Shawia district.

Russia.—The Premier, in the Duma, on Monday, avowed himself against infringement of Finland's constitutional rights.—An ultimatum has been presented to Persia demanding the punishment of the border raiders and the payment of an indemnity.

Spain.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been visiting Madrid, and are now on their way home.

Turkey.—The Prince-Governor of Samos having been beaten and imprisoned, troops have been sent to his help.—Many Armenians have been arrested at Van.

Sporting.—M.C.C. beat Worcestershire by 88 runs last week. Essex drew with Yorkshire, Warwickshire with Surrey, and Derbyshire with Lancashire. This week Kent beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 54, Yorkshire beat Surrey by seven wickets, Somerset beat Warwick by 96, Lancashire beat Cambridge University by 171, Middlesex drew with Hampshire, and Leicestershire with Sussex.—Scotland beat England in an amateur golf contest at Sandwich on Saturday, and the Amateur Championship matches are now being played.—The Irish Amateur Championship has been won by Mr. L. Munn, Dublin University. The ladies' Championship has been won by Miss Titterton (Musselburgh) and the St. George's Cup by Mr. A. C. Lincoln (South Herts).—Mr. Jay Gould won the final tie in the Olympic Tennis Festival on Saturday, beating Mr. E. H. Miles by three sets to love.—English football teams have been playing in Hungary and New Zealand.

Obituary.—The Archbishop of Cape Town; M. Francois Coppee; Tom Morris, the golfer; the Rev. A Lowy; Herr A l'Arronge; Lieutenant J G Haggard; Mr. John Fulleylove; Mr. C A R Hoare; Mr C H Reynolds; Mr T H Sidebottom; Mr E N Fenwick; the Rev. T V Bayne—"Times"

MR. BALFOUR'S ATTACK.

Bills to stop Loss of By-elections.

London, May 30.

Mr. Balfour was entertained last night by the Liberal-Unionist Club at the Hotel Cecil, Lord Lansdowne, in proposing his health, said, "Let well alone, and all is well with the Unionist Alliance."

Mr. Balfour, early in his speech, discussed the Education compromise. What had the Government to say now? They began by making a spring at the House of Lords, but they had underestimated the thinking classes, and at the first call to account they found that the country was not supporting them. Liberals were now hunting for some arrangement by which the Education difficulty might be solved.

"For my own part, I wish them every success, and I should like to see it solved, but on just and equitable lines. It must be upon the lines on which they have quarrelled with the Upper Chamber, and not on those of the three or four Bills at present brought in."

The Government accused Unionists of reckless extravagance, but their estimates were higher than in the past. All they had done was to remit taxation with one hand and lavishly pile up our future obligations with the other.

The Government were asserting—in rather tremulous accents—that they still had the confidence of the country, but where was their mandate to bring in a Reform Bill to give votes to women?

Then, after the speeches of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Birrel they had other speeches the effect of which was that they did not wish to have more to do than they could help with Home Rule. The youngest recruit of the Government had had to fight an election. He found the tide running against him in a constituency which had no love for the Government's education or financial policies, and in which fiscal reform was growing in popularity. In this dilemma he drew two sorts of bills which he required the Prince Minister to honour, and with a wry face the Prime Minister proceeded to honour them.

Mr. Balfour understood that the Radicals were very much afraid to touch Home Rule, but recognised that they must be prepared to accept it as part of their programme at the next General Election if they were to get the assistance of the Irish vote.

A BLOW AT MORALITY.

The Licensing Bill was a blow at public morality, and was quite incapable of furthering the cause of temperance. It didn't occur to Mr. Lloyd-George when visiting Edinburgh, to ask whether the low number of public-houses in Scotland had produced any remarkable results in favour of temperance. It was an extraordinary thing that Ministers should appeal to a country in which there were few public houses to pass legislation for another country, in which there were relatively many, when the former stood much lower in the scale of sobriety than the latter. The Chancellor went to Scotland to ask for votes to support the British Government in carrying through a purely English measure which, if left to English votes, Mr. Balfour did not believe would ever pass.

The Government had not thought out their general policy in the least. The only governing principles which seemed to animate them was to put something into their Bills which would prevent them from losing bye-elections and starting those reckless financial problem to make a Budget which they thought would impress the agricultural labourer, giving way in one direction when they found themselves strong enough to divide the Irish vote, yielding in another when dependent on the Irish vote, and entering into reckless financial obligations without apparently having the smallest idea as to how they were to be met.

Unionists were agreed upon the great constructive policy which they desired to carry out as soon as the country gave them authority. The stars were fighting for them, and were making fiscal reform an inevitable certainty.

Lord Curzon and Major Renton, formerly a Liberal member, also spoke.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT IN LONDON.

Arrival of M. Fallieres at Dover.

A WAVE OF CORDIALITY.

The President of the French Republic arrived in London on a brief State visit on Monday, May 25. Leaving Paris early in the morning, and embarking at Boulogne, where he had a magnificent reception, M. Fallieres crossed the Channel on board the French cruiser "Leon Gambetta," which was escorted by two destroyers. A few miles out from Dover the cruiser was met and conducted to Dover Harbour by a flotilla of British destroyers, and was received there by a British fleet of battleships and cruisers under the command of Lord Charles Beresford. Amid the firing of salutes from the guns of the ships and the forts on shore the "Leon Gambetta" entered the harbour, and the British Admiral and a number of his officers went on board to welcome the distinguished visitor. At 2 P.M. President Fallieres, accompanied by M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his suite, landed at the Prince of Wales's Pier and was met and greeted by Prince Arthur of Connaught and several officials. An address of welcome from the Dover Corporation was presented to the President, who handed to the mayor a cordial reply. The party then drove to the railway station by a route which was crowded with spectators, who were enthusiastic in their demonstrations of welcome. The special train at once left for London, arriving at 4-15 p.m. at Victoria Station, which was profusely decorated for the occasion. There the visitors were met by the King, the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Fife, and several members of the Ministry. The exchange of greetings between his Majesty and M. Fallieres was of a very cordial kind. Five state carriages were waiting; in the first of them sat the King, the President, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Arthur of Connaught, while in the others the remaining members of the President's party and suites were accommodated. The procession drove by a long and lavishly decorated route to York House, St. James's, M. Fallieres's residence during his visit. There was an enormous gathering of people all the way, and their reception of the King and President was most hearty. After a short interval the President drove to Buckingham Palace to visit the King and Queen, and afterwards visited the Prince and Princess of Wales, and in the evening he dined at the Palace with their Majesties and a number of distinguished guests.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

The President drove to the palace under escort. He and the general body of guests arrived at the grand entrance, and were conducted up the great staircase, lined by troopers of the Household Cavalry, and through corridors in which Yeomen of the Guard, Gentlmen at Arms, and Court functionaries were on duty, to the Blue Drawing Room, where they were arranged, under the superintendence of the Lord Chamberlain's officials, in the order in which they were to proceed to the dining-room. Frock dress was worn.

The King conducted the Princess of Wales, while the President conducted Queen Alexandra to the banqueting chamber. Dinner was served at one long table in the magnificent State dining-room, beautifully decorated, and ablaze with electric light shed by great crystal electroliers suspended from the roof and arranged along the side walls. The band of the Irish Guards, placed in the west gallery of the dining-hall, played selections—mostly from French composers' works—during the evening.

The celebrated gold plate from Windsor adorned the table, and the rare and priceless green Sevres service, said to be almost as valuable as the gold, also was used. Eight of the gold centre pieces were candelabra, all fully lighted, about a dozen were rich vases (some of them dating back to the days of the Armada), and

cert or evening party, and at a comparitively early hour the President drove back to York House, St. James's.

RECEPTION AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY.

On Tuesday, May 26.—M. Fallieres began his long day's work of pleasure by attending a reception given by M. Cambon at the French Embassy at 10-30 A.M. There was a great gathering of distinguished French residents in London who came to do homage to the President of their well-beloved country, and the great rooms of the Embassy, some of which are furnished in the true style of Louis XIV., with magnificent candelabra, copied from those at Versailles, were crowded with gentlemen in "redingotes," which being interpreted means frock coats.

M. Fallieres, who drove from St. James's Palace in state carriages, was received with clapping and cheers, and M. Cambon then presented to him the presidents and chief officials of French societies in London. Some of these he decorated as officers and chevaliers of the Legion of Honour, kissing each one on both cheeks as he fastened on the Order.

Among those decorated were M. Duche, president of the French Chamber of Commerce; M. Villars, of the "Journal des Debats"; M. Goerg, president of the French Benevolent Society; and M. Karminski, manager of the Credit Lyonnais.

The President of the Republic, in very clear tones, made an address, in which he expressed his satisfaction at receiving the French colony in London.

"It was rightly said some years ago that you were the first builders of the "rapprochement" which has established between France and Great Britain, and by winning friends for France you have given effective help in a work of concord of union and of peace."

AT THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

In the afternoon the King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, drove from Buckingham Palace to the Franco-British Exhibition, and a few minutes later President Fallieres and his suite arrived at the Exhibition from St. James's Palace. Addresses of welcome were presented to both the King and the President by the Hammersmith Borough Council, and were duly acknowledged. The King received the President at the entrance to the Court of Honour, where a number of presentations were made.

To the King the first view of this crowded vista of white mosques and minarets, and terraces and bridges, was evidently quite surprisingly pleasurable.

"C'est joli?" he exclaimed to the President. "Vraiment, c'est tres, tres joli, n'est-ce-pas!"

"Mais, oui!" cried M. Fallieres. "c'est extremement artistique! Bravo! bravo!"

As they stepped into the Court of Honour the great crowd obtained its first glimpse of those they had been waiting for, and such a cheer went up as almost shook these plaster palaces. The sound of that cheering, like the thunder of the guns at Dover on the day before, was a salute of the English nation to the First Citizen of France. That simple white-headed old man in whose face there is a shining benevolence, bowed to right and left, evidently touched by this welcome, and the King and Queen who shared it smiled upon the people in their most gracious way.

Passing across the Court of Honour, while the "Marseillaise" and our own National Anthem were played alternately, the President and their Majesties were presented to the members of various British committees by the Duke of Argyll, and then passed into the French textiles building where the French committees and 200 exhibitors were drawn up and presented to M. Cambon.

The visitors now gave their attention to the exhibits, and the King acted as chief showman with a good nature and wit which caused constant ripples of laughter from those gathered round him. There was a wonderful display of the most magnificent "creations" of the French and English dress-makers. These were not tamely exhibited, hanging limp and lifeless, but were displayed on tall, stately, and extremely bewitching wax models, whose arms and necks were faultlessly modelled, and whose coiffures were too wonderful for words.

The President and his Majesty were especially interested in a number of tableaux of models representing scenes in the adventure and romance of trade. These are admirably done, include such scenes as a village in Bokhara, an outpost in Canada, and hunters in the Hudson Straits. There was also a scene of a more familiar kind which arrested the interest of the visitors. It was "An Interval at the Opera," and represented three or four gorgeously dressed ladies, all dazzling with jewels, looking down from a private box to the stalls below. The Prince, to the amusement of the party, touched his hat to one of the wax ladies, who certainly had a lovely complexion.

In the French applied arts section, to which the party now proceeded, there were many beautiful things to be seen in bronze and enamel work, as well as a brilliant display of diamonds worked into every kind of setting. The Queen lingered over some of these exhibits, and the King seemed especially struck by the statuettes in bronze and alabaster.

So after this pleasant tour they passed out into the Elite Gardens, which were bright with sunshine. Here, in a hollow square formed by cordons of police, keeping back the greatest crowd in the Exhibition, were three royal carriages which the royal party entered.

In the first M. Fallieres sat on the right of the King, and, facing them were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Argyll. In the second carriage were the Queen and Princess Victoria, with M. Cambon and the Earl of Derby. M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, and Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, followed in a third equipage. The cavalcade was escorted by the chief officers of the exhibition and members of the suites.

There was a large concourse of people in the Elite Gardens, but the space there is so great that their Majesties and the President were never inconvenienced by undue pressure of the populace. Their first visit was to the Paris Municipal Pavilion in the gardens, before which they received the representatives of the city. M. Andre Lefevre, president of the Municipal Council, thanked his Majesty for the honour of the visit, and after he had presented the architects of the pavilion and the chief delegate of the city, he sought permission to offer some flowers from the City of Paris to the Queen.

Her Majesty accepted a really exquisite bouquets from M. Lefevre's hands, exclaiming with delight, "I have never seen such beautiful flowers before." This truly regal trophy was carefully laid with the other bouquets at the back of the carriage, which then assumed the appearance of a triumphal car in a battle of flowers.

The carriages went on to the Machinery Hall close by, where the King and the President and the others of the party alighted. There were more presentations, and the visitors then made a brief inspection of the splendid hall, and noticed with great interest the magnificent proofs which it affords of the supremacy of Britain in engineering and shipbuilding.

The Canadian Pavilion, which was the next calling place, is not yet finished; indeed, it is more backward than any other great building in the Exhibition. The Grand Old Man of the Dominion, Lord Strathcona, was waiting to receive his Sovereign and his distinguished guest, and the King chatted genially with the venerable peer. Asking when the building would be finished he was told that it would be complete at the end of next week, and his Majesty replied. "Ah, well, I shall look forward to seeing it with interest, for I shall be coming here again ere long."

THE QUEEN AND THE OPALS.

In the New Zealand pavilion, which is very tastefully arranged, they saw much to entertain them in the display of the many products of that fruitful part of the empire. As a sportsman the King was pleased to see the head of a royal stag with sixteen tines, and commented on the fact that a "royal" in Scotland is a ten-tined stag. He also noticed that New Zealand excels the old country in the size of its sporting fish, for a beautiful trout caught there, and weighing twenty-one pounds, lay before his eyes.

The longest stay was made in the magnificent Australian pavilion, the internal decoration and arrangement of which is most charming and effective. Queen Alexandra was especially attracted by the beauty and lustre of the gems from Queensland. The lovely opals, shimmering with every variety of hue, and seeming to have a mysterious translucency in which the colours mingle with a strange witchery, fascinated her Majesty very much, and she called Princess Victoria's attention to them.

A magnificent beryl, pale green in hue and remarkably large, was also the subject of admiration, and the Queen asked that a selection of these stones should be sent to her, saying she had no idea that Queensland produced anything half so beautiful.

Her Majesty also purchased at once two emu's eggs of singular interest. On one had been produced very skilfully a picture of a roughrider rounding up a straggling steer, and the other bore a drawing of a laughing jackass sitting on a bough.

DINNER WITH THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Following the visit to the Franco-British Exhibition the French President dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and a large number of guests were invited to meet him. The splendid Indian trophies make the dining-room in this royal residence a veritable museum. Much magnificent Oriental gold plate, offerings from native princes to the Prince and Princess during their tour in India, was placed on the sideboards. The four gold vessels, copies of the Flaxman bowls at Windsor, were used on the tables, as well as the silver-gilt rosewater dishes, which, for the occasion, held the choicest fruits. The room and tables were decorated with La France roses and orchids.

STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Later in the evening a great crowd assembled to see the procession of state coaches conveying the distinguished party from Marlborough House to Buckingham Palace for the great State ball. The guest entered the Palace by the Garden Entrance. A few minutes afterwards, when the Buccleuch, Landsdowne Londonderry, Albemarle, Westminster, Beauchamp, Spencer, Derby, Rosebery, Dudley, Tweedmouth, Iveagh, Wellington, and Roxburghe family coaches of state entered St. James's Park and lined up in procession, the effect was like a scene in the Arabian Nights.

The scene in the reception and ball rooms when the brilliant company had assembled was a wonderful one. The new ballroom is decorated in gold and white. It is of classic design, with columns and pilasters laid against the walls. The Corinthian capitals are gilt, and the acanthus leaves conceal myriad lights which illuminate the flat-moulded ceiling. The Gobelins tapestry penals brought from the annexe and the old crimson seats usually reserved for the duchesses supply the only notes of bright colour in the new room. Dark-red velved fringed with gold bullion was the background for the dais, and the splendid old ormolu girandoles really play a decorative part as the strong light was supplied by a dozen crystal chandeliers hanging from the ceiling. There are twelve doors, which furnished a striking feature of the scene. Each has four mirror panels to reflect the spectacle within and at the same time to break up the apparent length of the wall spaces. Trees of rambler roses in pink and white were placed between the columns and in corners, but no ostentatious floral treatment was allowed to mar the beauty of the ball-room.

A blare of trumpets heralded their Majesties' arrival. The royal procession was preceded by the gentlemen-at-arms and great officers of State, who took up positions on either side of the dais.

Passing through double rows of their guests, the King and Queen bowed continuously. Immediately after the King and Queen came the President of the French in ordinary evening dress. He wore the red ribbon of the Legion of Honour, and several orders were pinned on his breast. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family followed in order of precedence. Forming a tableau of extraordinary beauty the royal group remained standing on the dais for several moments while the English and French National Anthems were played.

His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepaul was present, attended by General Judha Shum Shere Jung, Commanding-Gen. Rudra Shum Shere Jung, General Moham Shum Shere Jung, Lieut.-Gen. Babit Shum Shere Jung, Lieut.-Gen. Kaisir Shum Shera Jung, and Major J. Manners Smith and Lieut. Macleod Wylie, specially attached to his Excellency during his visit.

His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar and the Maharaj Kumari Sukriti Devi, Mrs. Ghosal, were present, attended by the Maharaj Kumar Jitandra Naran, aide-de-camp.

Their Highnesses the Nawab of Janjira and the Begum Sahiba were present, attended by Mr. A. H. Fyzee and Miss Attia Fyzee.

His Highness the Jam of Nawanagar was present, attended by Kumar Shri Harisinhji, aide-de-camp.

Others present were:—Lieut.-Col. Sir Curzon Wyllie (Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India), the Japanese Ambassador, Count Mutsu, Mr. Jujiro Sakata, Mr. Matsudaira, General Shiba and Capt. Tochinai, the Chinese Minister, Mr. Ivan Chen and Mr. Wong Lung Liang, the Persian Charge d'Affaires and Mirza Mahomed Khan, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, Viscount Wolverhampton, Lord Ampthill and Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Lady Ampthill, Lady Blood, Sir C. Dilke, Bart., Lord George Hamilton, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir Edward Law, Sir James Mackay, Messrs. C. E. Hobhouse, Theodore Morison, Leslie Probyn, A. Sassoon, J. J. Thorburn Mesdames S. H. Bilgrami, C. E. Hobhouse, T. Morison, A. Sassoon, Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, and General Sir B. Blood.

Lord Allthorp meanwhile was busily making arrangements for the State quadrilles, which formed at both ends of the room. The guests selected had previously been instructed by the Lord. Chamberlain, and were in readiness to take their places in the dances. The more distinguished of the two quadrilles was of course that danced at the top of the room. In this were the King and Queen, the President, the Prince and Princess of Wales, M. Cambon (French Ambassador), the Prime Minister, Mme. Geoffray, first lady and wife of the Secretary at the Embassy (M. Cambon is unmarried), Lord Granard, Lady Lansdowne, the Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Gosford, Lord Howe, M. Pichon, M. Mollard, and Sir Francis and Lady Feo Bertie, who have come over from Paris for the President's visit.

THE QUEEN'S JEWELS.

The jewels worn by her Majesty were computed to be worth a million sterling. Her crown contained the immense diamonds which she wore at the Coronation, with the exception of the Koh-i-noor, which was too massive to mingle with the smaller gems. A band of immense pearls barred with diamond clasps encircled her throat, and her low decolletage was covered with rows of pearls. Hanging chains of jewels half concealed the corsage and diamond stars and Orders blazed on her Majesty's bosom. The embroidered tissue robe also sparkled with precious stones, apparently sewn into the design, and a note of emphatic colour was supplied by the board ribbon of the Garter.

Supper was served in the Chinese Room for the general company, La France roses, out of honour to the chief guest, decorated the tables. The gold plate from Windsor appeared on the royal supper-table to which several of the Ambassadors, Ministers, and their wives were invited.

Herr Gottlieb's Viennese Orchestra were in attendance in the Ball Room, under the direction of Herr Gottlieb.

In the morning on Wednesday, May 27 President Fallieres held at St. James's Palace a reception of members of the Diplomatic Body in London. He afterwards received deputations from the London County Council, the City of Westminster, the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the London Chamber of Commerce, the Franco-Scottish Society, English members of the Legion of Honour, and representatives of the Institute of France. All the deputations presented addresses, to which the President briefly replied.

VISIT TO THE CITY.

At 12-40 p.m. M. Fallieres, accompanied by M. Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the French Ambassador, left St. James's in an open carriage for the Guildhall. The whole route was brilliantly decorated and was lined by troops, behind whom was gathered an enormous and enthusiastic assemblage of spectators, who gave to the distinguished guest of the City a truly royal reception. A brief halt was made at Oxford Circus, when addresses of welcome were presented to the President by the corporations of Marylebone and Holborn.

On his arrival at the Guildhall the President was received at the porch by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and conducted to the Library, where a brilliant and distinguished company of guests were assembled. Among those present were the Prince and Princess of Wales and several other members of the royal family, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Premier and other members of the Ministry, leading members of both Houses of Parliament, and representatives of Government Departments.

An address of welcome, enclosed in a beautifully-designed gold casket, was presented to M. Fallieres, who made the following courteous acknowledgment:—

"Let my first words in this edifice be to tell you what pleasure it gives me to be among you. Like you, I rejoice to see drawing daily closer the cordial relations between our two countries, whose efforts are directed in common accord to the progress of civilisation and the maintenance of the peace of the world. I have not, you may be sure, forgotten the kind visit paid me in Paris by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City of London in 1906, and I shall preserve a vivid recollection of my visit to-day. I am very much touched by the sentiments which are expressed for France and for her President, and I am desirous of assuring you of the good wishes which I on my side entertain with all my heart for the great and beautiful City of London."

THE LORD MAYOR'S SPEECH.

The company then adjourned to the great hall, where luncheon was served. After the loyal toast had been heartily honoured the Lord Mayor proposed "The President of the French Republic." He said:—"It now becomes my great privilege, on the part of the City of London, to invite you to drink to the health of M. Fallieres, the President of the French Republic, our distinguished and honoured guest on this occasion. (Loud cheers.) A toast of this kind will, I am sure, be received with acclamation, because we intend by it, not only to convey our regard and esteem for the President personally, but, once more, to place on record in this historic building the sincerity of the feelings of cordial affection which are entertained in the City of London and throughout the country for that great and friendly nation—our nearest neighbour and ally, of which he is the head. (Loud cheers.) It is nearly five years since we had the pleasure and gratification of receiving in this hall his eminent and respected predecessor, M. Loubet, and of listening to the weighty remarks which he addressed to the company then assembled in reference to the common interests and the cordial understanding which should inspire the two nations in their service in the cause of humanity. (Cheers.) In the interval which has elapsed since President Loubet's visit much has happened in both our countries, but though Governments and Ministries have changed, there has been absolute continuity in the friendly relations which have so long prevailed between France and England—(cheers)—and, indeed, a noteworthy strengthening of the bonds of amity and good will which were then observable. (Hear, hear.) In the same interval two visits have been interchanged between the governing bodies of London and the municipal council of Paris, and I and my colleagues in the City recall with infinite pleasure the gracious and hospitable reception the Corporation met with from M. Fallieres personally during their stay in the French capital. (Cheers.) The President of the Republic is now honouring England with a visit, as the guest of the King, with especial reference to the holding in London of that great Franco-British Exhibition which we hope and believe will do much to promote and increase the commercial interests and the business relations of the two countries and notably the two capitals. (Cheers.) To that Exhibition we hope many thousands of French and British visitors will resort during the season. We sincerely trust that the President will see enough of London during his all too brief stay among us to convince him that its inhabitants are earnestly desirous of comenting their friendly relations with his great nation, and of expressing to him, both officially and personally, the earnest regard they entertain for him—its first citizen—whose long, arduous, and eminent public career has been followed with interest and appreciation by other countries than his own. (Cheers.) I now invite your Royal Highnesses, your Excellencies, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, to join me in drinking, in the name of the City of London, to the health of M. Fallieres, the President of the French Republic, in whose honour we are assembled to-day." (Loud cheers.)

The toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and the band played the "Marseillaise."

M. FALLIERES' REPLY.

M. Fallieres made a most cordial response, gracefully alluding to the recent visit to Paris of members of the City Corporation, and laying stress on the community of interests and the great volume of business transactions between France and Great Britain. The following is a translation of President Fallieres's speech:—

"My Lord Mayor,—It affords me particular pleasure to be to-day the guest of the representatives of of the noble City of which you are the first elected magistrate. My all-pervading thought is that I am in the very heart of the intelligent and practical activity of your mighty capital, at the hearth from which radiate generous and liberal ideas, the indefeasible principles of all progress and all civilisation. It was very pleasing to me to hear you recall that it was in this illustrious hall that you listened five years ago to my eminent and respected predecessor, my friend M. Loubet, when in accord with you he gave consecration by his authoritative word to the first acts in an understanding which has been so fruitful for the moral and material interests of our two friendly nations, the ties between which have not since relaxed. If I have been able, by the welcome which I endeavoured to render as cordial as possible, to prove to the members of your municipality when they were good enough to pay me a visit in the course of one of their stays in Paris, that I attached the greatest value to the maintenance of the relations which are developing every day to the advantage of our two countries, I did but respond in this respect to the sentiments of trust and lively sympathy which animate France in regard to Great Britain.

"The community of interests which unites France and the British Empire finds its expression in the importance of the daily transactions between our two countries. These happy relations of friendship and business the Government of the Republic strives with all its might to strengthen, and in its name I salute with joy that imposing manifestation of the work, the commerce, the industry, the agriculture and the arts of England and of France, which has obtained its consecration in the brilliance of an Exhibition which does so much honour to the genius of our two countries, and the assured success of which will invite us to pursue the same ideal of labour, concord, and peace.

"I shall preserve, gentlemen, a precious recollection of your splendid and hearty reception. I raise my glass to the honour of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City of London."

He closed by proposing "The Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City." The Lord Mayor briefly replied, and the proceedings terminated. President Fallieres, on his return to St. James's, had again a great reception from the crowds along the route.

M. Fallieres has conferred upon the Lord Mayor the insignia of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour; and upon the two Sheriffs the honour of Officer of the Legion of Honour.

DINNER AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Sir Edward Grey, M. P. gave a dinner at the Foreign Office in honour of the President of the French Republic. The Prince of Wales attended by Capt. Godfrey-Faussett, R. N. was present, and the following had the honour of being invited:—

The Prime Minister, Count Benckendorff, M. Pichon, M. Cambon, M. Jean Lanes (Secretary-General to the President), Mr. Armand Mollard (director of the Protocol), M. Leon Geoffray, M. Dutasta (private secretary to M. Pichon), the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Balfour, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Morley of Blackburn, Mr. Haldane, M. P., Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., Lord Crewe, Mr. McKenna, M. P., Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, M. P., Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher, General Sir William Nicholson, Lord Salisbury, Lord Londonderry, Lord Derby, Sir F. Bertie, Sir H. Nicholson, Major-Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke, Lord Sanderson, Sir C. Hardinge, Lord Fitzmaurice, Lord Acton, Mr. William Tyrrell, Mr. R. F. Synge, C. M. G., Mr. Hubert Montgomery, the Hon. Theo Russell, and Mr. Charles Lyell, M. P.

The band of the Coldstream Guards, under the conductorship of Lieut. J. Mackenzie Rogan, played a selection of music in the old cabinet-room. The banqueting-room was brilliantly illuminated. The table decorations were red roses.

M. FALLIERES' DEPARTURE.

HIGH HONOUR FROM THE KING.

M. Fallieres, the French President, took farewell of the King at Victoria Station at a quarter to ten on the 29, and arrived in Paris at six o'clock in the evening.

LONDON, May 30.

Last night's "London Gazette" contained the following:—

Chancery of the Royal Victorian Order, St. James's Palace, May 29, 1908.

The King has been pleased to confer on Monsieur Clement Armand Fallieres the Royal Victorian Chain.

The above is a signal honour to the nation's guest. The Royal Victorian Chain is regularly restricted to the members of the Royal Family and its connections abroad. The only recipients of the Chain outside the Royal Family have been the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Curzon of Kedleston.

The following promotions in and appointments to the same Order are also gazetted:—

Hon. Knights of the Grand Cross:

Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Jean Lanes, Secretary-General to the President.

Armand Mollard, Minister Plenipotentiary and Director of the Protocol.

Vice-Admiral Horace Anne Alfred Jaureguiberry, Commander-in-Chief of the French Northern Squadron.

Hon. Commanders:—

Captain Jules Jean Marie Keraudren, French Navy, aide-de-camp to the President.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henri Alfred Lasson, aide-de-camp to the President.

Louis Paul Marc Varenne, Chief Private Secretary to the President.

Paul Eugene Dutasta, First Secretary in the French Diplomatic Service, and Private Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Hon. Member of the Fifth Class:—Georges Valleins, Commissaire Surete-Generale.

CORDIAL TELEGRAMS.

Calais, May 29.

Before leaving England, President Fallieres telegraphed to the King thanking his Majesty once more for the warm reception accorded him in England. The text of the telegram was as follows:—"To his Majesty Edward VII., King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British territories beyond the seas, Emperor of India, London.—I am anxious to thank your Majesty once more before leaving British soil for the warm reception accorded to the President of the French Republic, who takes away in his heart an everlasting remembrance of his stay in London."

The King sent the following telegram to President Fallieres in reply to the latter's telegram:—

"We thank you very sincerely for your kind message. The Queen and I are charmed to see that you enjoyed your stay here. We hope that you returned not too fatigued after your journey."

The cheering which the President has received whenever he appeared in London was again hearty as he drove yesterday morning from St. James's Palace to Victoria Station, where the King, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and Sir Edward Grey were waiting to bid him farewell.

The King and M. Fallieres, engaged in animated conversation, paced the platform together for a few minutes before the train left, his Majesty saying his final good-bye through the open window of the President's saloon as the train began to move.

M. Fallieres reached Dover soon after half-past eleven to find the Channel lashed to a fury by a high wind. The weather was so bad that the crews of all the launches and pinnaces of the British warships wore lifebelts, in case the vessels should be swamped.

In such conditions it would have been dangerous for the 12,000 ton cruiser "Leon Gambetta" to attempt to enter Calais Harbour. The question was discussed whether the "Leon Gambetta" should take the President to Boulogne, or whether he should travel to Calais in the Channel steamer "Le Nord." M. Fallieres chose the latter alternative.

The President's escort of British and French destroyers steamed out into the sea, often invisible owing to masses of foam and spray. Then the "Leon Gambetta" swung out, followed by "Le Nord," with the President on board. The cruiser fired a farewell salute of twenty-one guns, which were answered by the Castle batteries and all the British warships. The British escort accompanied the President to the three-mile limit, and then swung round shorewards, after firing a final salute. The voyage to Calais took an hour and a half.

Before leaving Dover M. Fallieres handed to the Mayor £60 for the poor of the town.

ENTRY INTO PARIS.

No doubt President Fallieres' English visit has wonderfully increased his prestige and popularity amongst his own countrymen. His return journey to Paris was in the nature of a triumphal progress.

Calais had prepared to receive the President royally. Every house on the line of route from the Maritime Station to the Town Hall was decked with flags and garlands of real flowers. At a great banquet held before the President's arrival it was announced that, owing to the rough sea, the cruiser "Leon Gambetta" could not enter Calais Harbour; the President would therefore land at Boulogne. This announcement caused general dismay, and the Prefect telegraphed to Dover, at the request of the Town Council and the Local Chamber of Commerce and other local bodies, expressing their keen disappointment.

Happily soon afterwards a telephone message from Dover announced to the Prefect at Calais that the President was crossing by the Nord.

At 1-30 the President arrived at Calais. He was first seen on the Captain's bridge, where he had remained throughout the crossing. A tremendous ovation greeted him. Then, in an open landau, he proceeded at a walking pace through the town to the Town Hall, where the President conferred decorations, and, in a brief speech, spoke of the enthusiasm of his reception in London.

At 2-30 a special train left Calais for Paris. At every village and town along the route people stood in groups, cheering and waving their handkerchiefs.

The Paris-Nord station was reached at 6 prompt., where a guard of honour, with a band and a large cheering crowd were awaiting the President to welcome him back to the French capital.

The President, escorted by a few cyclist police, immediately drove to the Elysee Palace. He dined last night in the intimacy of his family circle.

SEDITIOUS INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN LONDON.

The "Times" of May 23 said:—Three years ago this summer Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, M.A., of Oxford, inaugurated the "India House" at Highgate as a hostal for Indian students in London, the inmates being lodged and boarded at very moderate fees. There can be no question that the real object of the enterprise has been to promote the bitter anti-British feeling and the revolutionary views set forth in the "Indian Sociologist," a penny monthly started by Mr. Krishnavarma in January 1905, and the teachings of which were indicated in a question addressed to the Secretary of State for India by Mr. Rees last July. Lord Morley was asked whether his attention had been called to Mr. Krishnawarma's paper:—

"In which it is said in an editorial article that, if a man is to be dubbed an ardent native rebel simply because he advises his countrymen to shake off an oppressive foreign yoke, we confess we are proud to be called such, and in which it is further said that there is a school of Indian patriots whose ideal is, not only to have independence in government in India by ousting the English from that country, but also to recover untold millions of money of which the Indian people have been unjustly deprived, which ideal involves the occupation of England by India till such claims are satisfied; . . . and whether, since the editor claims that he is no British subject, the Government will consider the propriety of moving the Public Prosecutor to proceed against this person in view to his ultimate expulsion as an undesirable alien, who endeavours to debauch the loyal subjects of his Majesty."

The Secretary of State did not accept this suggestion, but Mr. Krishnavarma deemed it prudent to leave England and settle in Paris, whence he edits the "Indian Sociologist," which is still published in this country. The only action taken by the Indian authorities has been to prohibit its circulation in the dependency—a prohibition which can be, and, no doubt, is evaded. Meanwhile the propaganda against the maintenance of British rule in any form still goes on at "India House." Its revolutionary spirit may be judged from the terms of a red-ink circular distributed to many Indian students in this country at the beginning of the month inviting them to a meeting held at the hostel on the fifty-first anniversary of the commencement of the Mutiny by the revolt of the sepoy regiments at Meerut—an anniversary falling this year on the same day of the week—a Sunday. The gathering was secret, Europeans being carefully excluded, and Indians present are reticent as to what took place. The circular invitations, headed "Baude Mataram," are in the following terms:—

"To Commemorate
the Anniversary of the
INDIAN NATIONAL RISING
of 1857.
A MEETING OF INDIANS
IN ENGLAND
will be held at
INDIA HOUSE,
65 Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, N.,
on Sunday, the 10th of May, 1908,
At 4 P.M precisely.

You and all your "Indian" friends are cordially invited to be present."

The "programme" printed on the opposite page shows that a purpose of the meeting was to hold up to admiration as "martyrs" the principal leaders of the rebellion, including the infamous Nana Saheb, who was responsible for the breach of faith with the Cawnpore garrison and the wholesale massacre of English women and children. The programme commences and ends with "national songs," and the other items are:—

"National prayer. Tributes to the sacred memory of Emperor Bahadur Shah, Shrimant Nana Saheb, Rani Lakshmibai, Maolvi Ahmad Shah, Raja Kuvar Singh, and other martyrs. Declarations of self-denial. President's speech. Distribution of Prashad."

It is an evidence of the activity of the anti-British propaganda among Indian sojourners here that close upon 100 Indian students attended, some of them having travelled from Oxford, Cambridge, and even Edinburgh to be present. The chair was occupied by a young man from Western India of good connections, who alleges that he is the rightful heir to a chieftainship for which the Government has chosen another claimant. The meeting lasted four hours, and much stress was laid upon the poverty alleged to be inflicted on India by alien rule.

MR. HOWARD WHITBREAD, the Liberal Member for South Hunts, whose opposition to the Licensing Bill is disapproved by some members of the Liberal executive, has informed that body that his resignation can be placed in their hands as soon as they like to intimate that they are prepared to accept it. Addressing his constituents at Huntingdon, Mr. Whitbread justified his opposition to the Bill, and said he was not a Chinese cheap labourer, and he declined to be kept in a "compound" to be let out to vote exactly as he was told.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

Indian Section.

The Indian palace at Shepherd's Bush remained closed to the public until May 27, and may be said to have been inaugurated by the brief visit on the previous afternoon of the King and Queen and President Fallieres, who were received by the members of the executive committee and whose tour of the pavilion was witnessed by a number of Anglo-Indian ladies and gentlemen specially invited to be present. Owing to the protracted indecision of the Government of India on the subject official reperesentation at the Exhibition, says the "Times," and to the smallness of the grant made when, at the eleventh hour, participation was decided on, the Indian exhibits fall far behind those of Australia or Canada in extent and variety. But the limited time and resources at disposal have been turned to the very best account by the executive committee, with Sir William Lee-Warner as chairman, and with an able and experienced secretary in Mr. B. J., Rose the superintendent of the India Trade Inquiry Office in the City. Both externally and within, the Indian palace has a distinctive and appropriate character and the comparatively small space for exhibits has been utilised with comprehensive recognition of the relative importance and value of Indian industries and Indian applied arts. The latter, as was pointed out to the King and President by Sir William Lee-Warner, are illustrated effectively, not only on the stands of the private exhibitors and in the many and varied specimens of work done in the schools of art in some of the larger Indian cities, but also in the collections from important Native States. The illustrious visitors especially noticed the large, hexagonal, carved stand of the Mysore Durbar, enclosing choice specimens of wood and ivory carving; the beautiful silk fabrics of Kashmir, were silk cultivation is a modern industry; silver and other goods from Jaipur; the fabrics worked in Gwalior, whose distinguished ruler is doing a great deal to develop village industries in his State; and the carpets of Khaipur, one of which, comparatively small in size, is valued at £150. Though not exhibited with the same homogeneity, the specimens of decorative arts pursued in British territory are not less striking than those of feudatory India; indeed, all the industrial art centres are represented to a greater or smaller degree.

Time did not permit the King and President to go beyond the great central trophy of the hall, in which President Fallieres may have recognised a thing of beauty seen before. The trophy, originally designed by the head of the Forest Service in India to illustrate the different styles of Indian carving and the variations in timber in the various provinces of India, was a striking feature of the Indian section at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, but has been readapted for the purposes of the present enterprise. Had it been possible for the illustrious party to continue their round of the hall beyond this point, they would, no doubt, have been interested in what is a distinctive feature of the section. Four great Indian industries—tea-planting, jute growing, cotton cultivation and manufacture, and ruby mining in Burma—are represented by panoramas, the figures and objects in the foreground being life size, with realistic painted backgrounds. The artist has been most successful in his delineation of an Assam tea garden, which is part of the exhibit of the Indian Tea Association. In front of the ruby mine panorama is a case containing some hundreds of specimens of the precious stones obtained in the mines, and the aggregate value of these must be very great indeed. A complete installation of domestic weaving machinery by Messrs. Hatterseley, of Keighley will greatly interest those observers who believe, with experienced principles of Indian schools of art, that the use of such machinery in India will contribute materially to the preservation of Indian village industries, threatened with continued decay by the extension of factory enterprise in the dependency.

Another noteworthy feature is the unusual size of specimens of Indian timbers, some of the logs weighing many tons. This meets the complaint of business men that the small samples of timbers which usually do duty at exhibitions fail to convey an adequate idea of the commercial possibilities of the trees they represent. Visitors will also note the exhibit of Southern India leather work, brought together by Mr. Chatterton, the Director of Government Industries in Madras, who has done much to develop this industry, particularly in respect to the chrome process. Nor should the visitor neglect the numerous and striking collections photograps, lent chiefly by the local Governments, in many cases illustrating, by vivid pictorial contrast, the economic and industrial progress of the dependency. At the stand showing photographs of the processes and specimens of the output of the Bombay Mint, the new nickel anna (penny) should be observed, for the overwhelming majority of visitors will probably not have seen this coin before.

JEWEL FACTORY.

Rubies and Sapphires to Order.

Berlin, May 29.

The announcement will be made in Berlin to-morrow that Privy Councillor Professor Miethe, of the celebrated Charlottenburg Technical College, has won an important new triumph for German science by devising an entirely successful and practical method of making artificial sapphires, rubbies, and emeralds, and of any desired size and shape.

Experts are so satisfied of the purity of Professor Miethe's products and of the practical impossibility of distinguishing them from natural gems that a Russian Grand Duchess has just placed an order for yellow sapphires weighing forty carats.

Professor Miethe has also perfected a process for making the rare and costly gem known as alexandrinite, which is found only in the most limited quantities in Russia.

He claims that his most marked success is the ruby, which he is able to make in the most varying shades, including the famous pigeon-blood red, which commands enormous prices.

Professor Miethe's artificial gems can be produced at a remarkably low cost, the rubies and sapphires ranging between 10s. and 15s. a carat, and alexandrinite costing 15s. a carat. The same proportionate cost is maintained for jewels of higher weight, instead of the price advancing, as in the case of the natural gems.

Professor Miethe has been attempting for a long time the artificial production of diamonds, and claims that he has triumph definitely in sight.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss and March:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, natural and healthy condition. Obtainable everywhere, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

WRIGHT BROTHERS SECRET.

Patents Granted.

New York, May 29.

Simultaneously with the arrival of Mr. Wilbur Wright in Paris to-day, his brother, Mr. Orville Wright, publishes in the form of a newspaper interview a description of an aeroplane which, it is claimed in this country, is destined to prove as potentially vital in the history of civilisation as was that of Watts' first steam engine or Fulton's elementary steamboat.

While Mr. Wilbur Wright is preparing for a series of test flights in Western France, Mr. Orville Wright announces that he and his brother have solved the problem of aerial navigation to such an extent that, accidents apart, they are sure to fulfil their contract with the American Government for a flying machine which will stay in the air for one hour, travel a distance of five miles, and return at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

"I believe," said Mr. Orville Wright, "our machine is the nearest approach to a practical 'flier' in existence. The French, who claim to be the greatest investigators of aerial navigation, are modelling all their machines after the Wright type as nearly as they can, without infringing our patents. With the exception of a few details of construction that have necessarily to be kept secret in order to preserve the commercial value of our intention, practically every part of our machine has been patented in every country in Europe and America."

Mr. Wright declares that this aeroplane differs from other flying machines in that it is much completer than any of them.

A FRONT RUDDER.

He described it himself as follows:—

"Approximately it consists of a box-like frame 40 feet wide, 7 feet long, and 7 1-2 feet deep, made of spruce ash. At the centre of the top front is a front rudder, a feature we introduced which proved superior to the old method of the rear rudder. In the centre and to the rear is the tail of the machine, approximately 12 feet in length, less than one-third of those on the French fliers. This consists in different models of one or two vertical cloth-covered frames. At the rear is the balancing machine, and as near the centre as possible the two propellers.

"Below the framework towards the front is a skid similar to the rudders on sleds. This is used for landing. In this particular the machine differs from the French machines, which are equipped with wheels. With the arrangement, the French find it dangerous to effect a landing on smooth ground, with the machine travelling at the rate of more than 10 miles an hour. With our skid we land safely on any ground, other than absolutely hilly ground, while the machine is travelling at the rate of 50 miles an hour, without any particular danger to the machine or the persons operating it.

"In the centre of our machine, at the bottom, is a small double-wheel truck, which running on a monorail, is used while the machine is acquiring speed enough to leave the ground. The monorail is easily movable in either direction.

"The machine weights about 800lb., and in addition to our own weight and including a four-cylinder motor of between 25 and 30-h.p, can carry two men with fuel sufficient to drive it 300 miles. With one man aboard it will carry enough fuel to travel 560 miles."

The American Government's test, according to Mr. Orville Wright, is far beneath the capacity of the machine. Application for letters patent was made by the Wrights in France on November

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON JUNE 11.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fluc.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 3/4	un	chgd
2½ do. Rentes	95	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 3/16		⅛
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 1/4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 5/8	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 11/16	1/8	
Do. in New York ...	53 3/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12 1/2	1/2	
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·40	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 7/8	1/3	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills.			
3 months' sight	1 1/2	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills.			
Do. 6 months' sight	2	1/8	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8	1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...Is. 3 11-16d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras.....Rs. 10.000 at Is. 3 29/32d.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 60.000 at Is. 3 29-32d.
*Closing tone of Silver—Indian buying.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38,000,000	Dec. £ 200,000
Public Deposits	...£ 9,800,000	unchgd £ .....
Other Deposits	...£ 44,200,000	Inc. £ 100,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	unchgd £ .....
Other Securities	...£ 29,400,000	Inc. £ 100,000
Notes and Gold	...£ 27,400,000	Dec. £ 160,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots		Quiet but firm.
Futures		...Quiet.
East Indian		...Dull.
Manchester		...Dull.
Total Sales		... 4.000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...		200 ,,
Imports		... 8,000 ,,
Mid-Americans		... 6·58+18
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...		7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·86	5·81	5·58	5·21
+04	+03	+03	+03
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
5·18	5·10	5·06	5·03	5·03
+03	+02	+02	+02	+02

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports		8,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year		5,800 ,,
Exports to Great Britain		6,000 ,,
Do. to Continent		1,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—11·20—unchgd		
Futures—Month of July 10·12+01		Advanced early owing to spinners reported to be bidding more freely and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.
Do. do. Oct. 9·44+01		

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11 1/2—unchanged
Futures—Month of July 11·27+07
Do do Oct. 9·52+04
Closing Tone of Futures:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales		9,000 Bales
,, Sold on Speculation		.....
,, Sold for Exportation		.....
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers		30,000 ,,
,, Actual Exports		4,000 ,,
,, Week's Imports		39,000 ,,
,, Stock		660,000 ,,
Surat's Week's Sales		.....
,, Sold on Speculation		.....
,, Sold for Exportation		.....
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers		900 ,,
,, Actual Exports		900 ,,
,, Week's Imports		.....
,, Stocks		15,000 ,,
Afloat Americans		67,000 ,,
,, Indian		9,000 ,,

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 448 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 58 3/4 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 58 June-July—Antwerp—Done—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 52 3/4 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14s.—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3s. 8¼d.—Sellers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
18 Boxes Gold Bullions	11,21,280	London	National Bank
Sovereigns	45,000		
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	London	Yokohama Bank
2 Parcels Silver.	18		
1 Parcel Silver...	23		
1 Box Sovereigns	60,000	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,53,600		
1 Parcel Silver...	16	London	Comptoir National

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [13TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. ,, 15th May.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 28th May.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 19th May.

Money :—
During the week money has been in better demand and Banks have been borrowers for two months fixed at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
Throughout the week there has been little variation in Exchange quotations. The general rates have been Is. 3 27/32d. T. T. and Is. 3 7/8d. for demand, but on most days 1-32 better has been available at one Bank or another. Business has been on a small scale and the experience of the week is that Merchants are only buying for ready requirements. On the other hand, export bills are very scarce and 1-4 for 3 months' sight credits has been always available although occasionally some Banks have refused to take bills under 1-4 1-32 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates have been steadier following the direction of silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... Is. 3 27/32d. to 7/8d.
Demand Draft	... Is. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	Is. 4d. to 1-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	Is. 4 3.32d. to 1.8.
Do 3 months' sight—France	157 1-4 to 168
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	134 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	178 1/2

Government Paper :—
During the week there has been very little business passing in this market and in that period quotations have not varied 1-8 per cent. To-day the market opened at 95 13-16 for cash and 95 7-8 for the settlement, quotations for both positions being 1-16 down at the close. Calcutta quotations unexpectedly fell to 95 11-16 this morning and this had a weakening effect on our Market which, however, is slightly firmer at the close.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 95-12
1st Settlement	... ...	,, 95-13

Bullion :—
On Thursday the Bar Silver Market in London again improved 1-8 to 24 5-8 ready and 24-11-16 for forward delivery in two months. New York was up 1-4 at 53 3-8.

Our local market improved in sympathy with home quotations, the ready rate opening at 64 9-16 ex-duty but declining before the close to 64 3-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are given below :—

Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	3
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	3
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	64	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	7	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	51,48,000
Other Deposits	9,64,000	.....
Sundries	59,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	7,27,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	53,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	6,22,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	11·49	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	13,12,000
Bullion	.....	20,000
Balance with other Banks...	.....	1,59,000
Sundries	41,000	.....
Cash.....	.....	51,11,000

Council Bills :—
No tenders were made on Wednesday last for the 10 lakhs offered for sale. For next week 10 lakhs is again advertised. Extras are advised this morning of 70 lakh at the limit, Is 3 29-32d.

The mail of the 29th May brings £80,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	1,50,000
Bombay	,,	60,000
Madras	,,	50,000
Total...	Rs.	2,60,000

The mail of the 5th June brings £410,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	nil.
Bombay	,,	20,000
Madras	,,	2,90,000
Total...	Rs.	3.10,000

The mail of the 12th June brings £110,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	60,000
Bombay	,,	nil.
Madras	,,	10,000
Total...	Rs.	70,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year
Khandeish	525	170,372	338,928
Central India ...	1,357	56,365	118,403
Barsee and Nugger ...	1,489	169,439	321,991
Berars... ...	658	313,019	460,361
Central Provinces ...	1 199	240,176	305,055
Total Comras...	5,219	899,371	1,444,738
Dhollera	9,055	139,426	265,372
Broach	7,405	203,094	275,513
Compta and Dharwar.	10,573	140,976	117,495
Westerns	880	11,593	11,419
Bengals, N.-W.P. ...	1,139	319,050	490,003
Bengals, Rajputana...	1,703	31,263	81,756
Sind	401	38,882	14,101
Persian	30	1,578	2,294
American	645	44,124	18,904
Egyptian	nil	5,946	1,158
Other Sorts	nil	791	873
Totals...	37,049	1,826,034	2,723,625

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08.	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week.	37.049	57,397	—20.348
Receipts from 1st Oct to 11th June	1,826,034	2,723,625	—897,541
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	297	52,585	—52,288
China	15,024	10,053	+ 4.966
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	15,321	62,643	—47,322
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 11th June.			
Europe	514,771	995,587	—480,816
China	26,110	36,396	—10,286
Japan	272,246	524,613	—252,337
Coast Ports ...	29,930	49,979	—19,249
Total ...	844,757	1,607,475	—762,719
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	21,781	7,525	+14,259
China	11,289	8,279	+3,010
Japan			
Coast Ports... ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 30th May 1908.—16,833 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 14th March 1908 —13,823 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	378,000	bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 11th June 08.	1,826,034	,,
	2,204,034	,,
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 11th June 1908	844,757	,,
	1,359,277	,,
Afloat	33,073	,,
	1,326,254	,,
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	790,900	,,
Stock in all hands on 12th June 1908 ...	535,354	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The see-saw character of the American markets has been maintained during the past week, fluctuations being due to various causes, in which weather conditions have played their part. The net result of these fluctuations will be seen in our usual weekly table below. During the early part of the week the Liverpool Market was closed, and this market will again be closed to-day and to-morrow for the continuation of the Whitsuntide Holidays. Spot sales in Liverpool have been remarkably small, but the closing of the mills and the general holiday feeling will probably account for this. On the whole, the week shows irregular changes in the Home Markets, with no very marked tendency one way or the other, though as we anticipated the advance in New Crop rates on the Bureau report has been more than lost.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shewn by the telegrams, received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	6·42 ...	6·58 ...	+·16
Futures, June-July.	5·74 ...	5·86 ...	+·12
Do. Dec-Jan.	5·03 ...	5·06 ...	—·02
NEW YORK—			
Spot	11·30 ...	11·20 ...	—·10
Futures, July	10·24 ...	10·12 ...	—·12
Do. Oct.	9·63 ...	9·44 ...	—·19
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	11 1/2 ...	11 1/2 ...	unchanged
Futures, July	11·27 ...	11·27 ...	do
Do. Oct.	9·70 ...	9·52 ...	—·18

The local market has ruled quiet but steady with slight daily fluctuations, prices to-day showing little or no change generally from last Friday's quotations. Fine Bengal for June has, however, been steady and is Rs. 3 higher on the week. Business in contracts has been conspicuous by its absence, only a few of the usual "sutta" transactions in good Broach for March, and fully good Bengal, January, having been done in the bazaar. The Home markets have given no lead one way or the other.

For ready cotton the chief demand has been from Japan shippers who have been in the market throughout the week for high class Comras and Bengals and nice lots of Broach. For Europe there has only been a small demand, and mills have, as usual, been buying quietly and picking up cheap lots here and there, and also taking stapled descriptions.

Receipts into Bombay continue fairly large, the Southern crops being good ones. Broach also continues to arrive pretty freely. Up-to-date the deficiency in the total receipts as compared with last year is 898,000 bales.

The monsoon appears to have set in on the Malabar Coast, and general rain may be expected shortly. Thunderstorms with rain, more or less heavy, have occurred in the Deccan and Berars.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	230	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	212	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	207	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	202	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	202	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	196/7	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	191	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	197	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	199	
Good Westerns ...	198	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	228	
NEW CROP.	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	239	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	205/6	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	193/4	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	189/80	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	179	

FREIGHTS.

The Market is quiet with a small business doing for Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp and Hull at 3s. 6d.; and Hamburg, Genoa, Dunkirk and London, at 9s.

For July the quotation is 9s p. p. and for August, September and October, 9s. 6d. p. p.

The "Austrian Lloyds" rates are 15s. seeds, 16s. cotton, July-August.

The "Rubattino" quotes 9s. seeds, 10s. cotton, July-August.

The "Ancher Line" rates are 8s. 6d. seeds, 9s. cotton, July, and 9s. 6d. for August-September.

The "P. and O." quote 9s. seeds, 9s. 6d. cotton, July-August.

No fixtures are reported this week.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	59,203	cwts.
Linseed	46,911	,,
Rapeseed	36,203	,,
Gingelly seed	2,989	,,
Poppyseed	38,491	,,
Groundnuts	1,248	,,
Castorseed	29,124	,,
Rice	216,394	,,
Myrabollams	24,592	,,
Cottonseed	73,397	,,
Mowraseed	1,547	,,
Gram	6,044	,,
Jowar	1,371	,,
Maize	5	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market has ruled quiet during the week with only a small business passing. Rates are slightly easier and close as under :—

Ready	Rs.	8 7 0	B. T.
September	,,	8 13 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
This market has also been quiet but steady with a moderate demand from exporters and closing quotations are as follows :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 4 0	B. T.
,, ,, Delhi ...	,,	9 5 0	,,
July ,, ,, ...	,,	9 12 6	R. T.
Ready Yellow Gazerat ...	,,	10 7 0	B. T.
,, ,, Cawnpore...	,,	10 4 0	,,
New Crop Brown Delhi April-May 1909 ...	,,	8 6 6	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
There has been very little doing during the week, but prices are steadier and we quote as under :—

Muggy	Rs.	54 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	,,	57 0 0
,, Secunderabad	,,	56 0 0

Poppyseed :—
There has been a good demand for export and a fair business has been done this week. Prices have advanced 2 to 3 annas per cwt. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10 10 0	to Rs. 10 11 0 B. T.

Castorseed :—
Has ruled quiet with little doing, but there is little change in prices. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	31 8 0	to Rs. 32 0 0
October ...	,,	31 10 0	

Cottonseed :—
A moderate business has been done during the week at Rs. 25-0-0 to Rs. 25-8-0, the latter being the closing rate. For June-July we quote Rs.25-12.

Mowraseed :—
Little or nothing doing. We quote :—

	Rs. 5 8 0	B. T.
	Rs. 5 12 0	R. T.

Wheat :—
The market has been easier and rates have given way 3 to 4 annas. Nothing doing for export.

We quote :—

White Delhi, June-July ...	Rs.	6 3 0	R. T.
White Karachi ready ...	,,	5 14 0	
,, Delhi, Aug.-Sept. ...	,,	6 2 9	R. T.
New White Delhi, Apl.-May, 1909	,,	5 6 6	R. T.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS AND GREY GOODS :—Business is very slack and the demand is next to nothing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market for these goods is exceedingly dull, and if the absence of demand continues much longer, prices are likely to fall considerably.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market continues dull, and deliveries point to a very small clearance. Home prices are steady.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is quiet with very little business doing.

DHOOTIES :—The market remains quiet with only a small business passing.

METALS.

COPPER.—Continues quiet here as well as at Home. There is scarcely any change on the week. The demand from the districts is meagre ; and till we have rain no change is expected.

YELLOW METAL.—is also quiet and prices are barely maintained.

COALS.

The market is exceedingly dull and buyers do not care to do fresh business at the prices asked by sellers. Burnt coal is being landed from a few steamers on buyers' account so as not to incur demurrage. We quote as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	... 20	0	0	per ton.
Yorkshire	... 19	0	0	,,
Davison's	... 19	0	0	,,
Scotch	... 18	0	0	,,
Desherghur	... 15	8	0	,,
Seebpore	... 14	12	0	,,
Hielger's Anthracite ...	... 15	0	0	,,
Hielger's Standard ...	... 14	8	0	,,
Jardine	... 14	12	0	,,
Shaw's Anthracite ...	... 14	12	0	,,
Shaw's Standard ...	... 14	4	0	,,

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the Market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Burmah Bulk loose Swan Brand	... Rs.	2 14 0 per unit.
,, new tins ,, ,,	... Rs.	3 8 0 per pair.
Roumanian Bulk loose Ship Brand	... Rs.	3 4 0 per unit
,, new tins ,, ,,	... Rs.	3 14 0 per pair.
Russian Bulk R. Sun Brand	... Rs.	3 6 8 per unit.
,, new tins R. Sun ,,	... Rs.	4 0 0 per pair.
Anchor cases	... Rs.	4 6 0 per pair.

SHARES.

The Market is steady and prices of Mill shares have advanced more or less owing to the expectation of a favourable monsoon. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,397½. Bank of India's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 65 1-2 and Indian specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 55. In Mill Companies, Central India's are steady at Rs. 1,775. Century's (New shares) at Rs. 390 ; Currimbhai's at Rs. 1,035 ; Crescent's at Rs. 101 1-4, New City of Bombay at Rs. 670. David's have advanced to Rs. 380. Empress' have changed hands at Rs. 330. Framji Petit's are steady at Rs. 1,370. Hindustan have improved to Rs. 550. Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 171 1-4. Kohinoor's have improved to Rs. 747½. Luxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,440. Leopold's have changed hands at Rs. 60. Maneckji Petit's have gradually advanced to Rs. 3,150 for July settlement. Morarji's have jumped to Rs. 2,875. New Great Eastern are unchanged at Rs. 190. Svadeshi's have changed hands at Rs. 1,340. Phœnix at Rs. 101 1-4. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are steady at Rs. 320, Badham Piles' at Rs. 126. Bombay-Burmah's are in demand at Rs. 9,800, and quarter shares are steady at Rs. 2,480. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld. Preference shares are steady at Rs. 161, and Ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 108. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 315, while Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 270. Marcks' are reported to have changed at Rs. 132. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company's shares have changed hands at Rs. 465. Treacher's are steady at Rs. 630. Press shares are steady but unchanged, Mofussil's at Rs. 630, Indian Cotton at Rs. 127 1-2. Munmar's have improved to Rs. 280. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 570. Tapti Valley are quiet at Rs. 425. A big lot of Ahmedabad Dholka Railway shares is reported to have changed hands during the week at Rs. 102 and Amritsar Patti's have been put through at Rs. 118.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

	Rs.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1967) ...	99-14-0
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust (due 1967)	99-8-0
4 per cent. Municipal (due 1946)	99-8-0
5 per cent. ,, (due 1925)	113-0-1
5 per cent. ,, (due 1933)	115-0-0

BILLS ON LONDON.

The Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £500,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 29/32d. the rupee.

All applications for bills must reach to the Comptroller General at Calcutta, not later than 12 noon (Standard Time) on Thursday the 18th June.

Latest quotations received on 12th June from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons	83⅝
Eries	23¼
Unions	151
Southern Pref. (American)	47½
Canadian Pacific Railway	164¼
Grand Trunk 1st Pref	98
Buenos Great Southern Ordy	124
Burma Railway	106½
Nizam's State Railway	110½
South Indian Railway (1910)	105
Southern Punjab Railway	127½
Brighten A (Berthas)	85½
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	45½
Great Western (Ord.)	123
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	207½ xd.
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	3 7/16
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	10
Barnagore Jute Factory	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10⅛
British Electric Traction Preference	4⅛
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4 7/16
Calcutta Electric Supply	6
Calcutta Trams	6
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£2-4s. 6d.
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	92⅛
Chartered of S. Africa	18s. 3d.
Consolidated Goldfields	4⅛
East Rands	4 7/16
Rand Mines	6¼
Tanganyikas	3⅛
Mysore Gold	5
Champion Reefs	5s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)	1s. 6d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	5s.
Nizam's (Nizam's)	1⅛
Hyderabad (Deccan)	2 7/16
Nundydroog	24s.
Anaconda Copper	9
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	66
Johannesburg Consolidated	21s. 6d.
Lyndhoe Gold Corporation	7⅛
Ooyra Brownhill	13s. 9d.
Witwatersrand Deep	4 7/16
New Kleinfontein	2⅛
Great Boulder Proprietary	2s. 3d.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY MAY 23.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 19, 1908, Engineer-Rear-Admiral S J Robins has been placed on the Retired List at his own request ; Engineer-Capt J M C Bennett, M V O, has been promoted to the rank of engineer-rear-admiral in his Majesty's fleet (May 14) ; Engineer-Pay Lieut B Child has been promoted to the rank of engineer lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet Feb 1.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve Lieut W B Palmer has been placed on the Retired List April 29.

May 15.

The Rev A R W Peek, M A, has been appointed a chaplain in his Majesty's fleet. In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of May 13, 1901, a commission of his rank and date shown has been restored the undermentioned gentleman, formerly in his Majesty's navy, and his name placed on the Emergency List :—G Hilhouse lieutenant Dec 31 1903, Clerk L Hirst has been promoted to the rank of assist paymaster in his Majesty's fleet May 1.

Royal Naval Reserve—Probationary Sub-Lieut R G Hart has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieut Aug 12.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 26.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Staff College—The undermentioned majors to be deputy assistant adjutant-generals, and are granted the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel while so employed :—G de S Barrow, 4th Cav, Indian Army ; the Hon G H Morris, Irish Guards, vice Lieut Col W P Braithwaite May 15.

School of Gunnery—Capt P L Holbrooke, R A, to be an instructor in gunnery first class vice Major L E B Dykes, R A May 16.

CAVALRY.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons—Second Lieut on probation A E Smyth resigns his commission May 27.

13th Hussars—Lieut G E Sawrey Cookson is dismissed from his Majesty's Service by sentence of a general court martial Jan 28.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Lieut Col E M Perceval, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff ; Major S D Browne to be lieutenant colonel, vice E M Perceval, D S O Capt J Henry to be major, vice S D Browne May 15 Capt K J Kincaid-Smith, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff May 5.

Royal Garrison Art—Capt and Brevet Major E V D Riddell is seconded while a student at the Staff College May 16 Supernumerary Lieut E S Graham to be lieutenant vice A C H Duke, appointed to the Sierra Leone company April 24.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Col H D Laffan, C M G on completion of five years service as a regimental lieutenant colonel, retires on retired pay May 26. The undermentioned Warrant officers to be quarter masters with the honorary rank of lieutenant on augmentation :—Mechanist Sergt-Major G Burrington, Sergt-Major Military Telegraphs E J Rolls, Superintending Clerk R J James May 27.

INFANTRY.

The Norfolk Regt—Second Lieut E W Montgomarie to be lieutenant, vice J L Whalley, resigned (May 16).

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt G B Stoney is seconded for service with the Egptian Army (April 23).

The Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut A R G Wilberforce resigns his commission (May 27).

The Essex Regt—Qrmr and Honorary Capt H Willis retires on retired pay (May 27).

The Northamptonshire Regt—Capt W T Layard to be adjutant, vice G A Trent (April 14).

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Gentlemen Cadet D Cameron, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant (May 27).

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt C N Perreau to be adjutant, vice Lieut B Maclear (May 26).

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Third Class Inspector of Mechanical Transport and Honorary Lieut C S Lyon to be a second class inspector of mechnical transport, with the honorary rank of captain (May 24) ; Qrmr and Honorary Captain F K Tull retires on retired pay (May 27).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service —Sister Miss L M Culverwell is placed on temporary retired pay, on account of ill-health (May 25).

MEMORANDA.

Col (temporary Brig-Gen) W J Kirkpatrick, C B, commander, Wessex Division of the Territorial Force, is retained on the Active List, under the conditions of Articles 92 and 472 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be brevet colone's :—H V Biggs, D S O, R E G W W Savile, D S O, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt) (May 27) The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain :—F W Staff, the Army Service Corps ; F K Tull, the Army Service Corps (May 25).

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned to be captains :—Honorary Capt H D Meredith-Jones, late captain 1st Volunteer batt the Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; T M R Kincaid-Smith, late captain 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers ; A I Mitchell, late captain 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards (May 27).

ARMY MOTOR RESERVE.

The undermentioned officers resign their commissions :—Capt the Hon A V Verney-Cave, Lieut F B Summers (May 27) The Christian name of Lieut Chaplin Court Treatt is as now described, and not as stated in the "Gazettes" of Oct 16, 1906, and May 12 1908.

SPECIAL RESERVE.

3rd Batt Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Capt C P M Burn, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to be adjutant, vice Major A B A Stewart, D S O (May 10.)

UNATTACHED LIST.

Special Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned officers are transferred, and retain their rank and seniority :—Lieut-Col and Honorary Col W Kemmis, C M G, M V O, from 4th batt the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt Lieut-Col and Honorary Col H M Nicholls, from 4th batt the Cheshire Regt Lieut Col, and Honorary Col the Hon H R H Lloyd-Mostyn, from 4th batt the Royal Welsh Fusiliers Lieut Col and Honorary Col W C Anderson, D S O, from 4th batt the Border Regt Lieut Col C O Shipley, from 4th batt the King's Shropshire Light Inf.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 23,
Royal Marine Forces.

Major General Aylmer Cox, Royal Marine Light Infantry (Retired), to be Recruiting Staff Officer, Royal Marines, Bristol District, vice Major Godfrey Lancaster Beaumont, Royal Marine Light Infantry (Retired), period of appointment expired. Dated May 26,

ADMIRALTY, MAY 25.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of March 19.

Engineer-Commander Henry Wallis has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

ADMIRALTY, MAY, 27.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March,

Engineer-Commander John Benjamin Butcher has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Dated 26th May.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 28.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 29.

A NOBLE GIFT.

The exact amount of the benefaction which has come to London from Canada it would be interesting to know but difficult to ascertain. Lord Mount-Stephen's splendid gift to the King's Hospital Fund is the latest of several noble contributions. The securities which Lord Mount-Stephen has handed over yield an income of £7,000 a year, and the total which this munificent giver has now presented to the fund amounts to £30,000 a year. We need hardly say how much the gift will be appreciated; and can only hope that his lordship's expressed belief that the fund is the best of all charities will be shared more largely by the general public, whether they be donors of shillings or of thousands of pounds. A curious feature of this, as of many other recent examples of generosity, is that the money has been made by a Scotsman—and a Scotsman who began poor—in Canada. We cannot dwell on that fact too much. It should bring pride to Scotsmen, pride also to Canada; because it shows what the sons of a thrifty nation can do, while it indicates the place were they can do it.

A COMPARISON.

A conscientious Suffragist—much more an enquiring politician—will find it difficult to choose between the attitude of the Prime Minister and Mr. John Burns. Being interrupted in his speech at Battersea, Mr. Burns poured upon the interrupters—women who wanted votes and men who didn't care about the Licensing Bill—several rounds of jocosity and angry expostulation. The Suffragists were charged with ingratitude to the Government. They were made the butt of wit of a quality familiar to park audiences from the lips of mob orators. Both they and the male interrupters were stigmatised as "frivolous and vulgar strangers." We do not say this was not a correct description, but it seems to indicate that Mr. Burns failed to keep his feelings in such command as be fits a Cabinet Minister. The Prime Ministr, on the other hand, reined his tongue so completely that it would not supply the faintest indication of the real feelings of the Government on the Sufferage question, or of their intentions. Mr. Asquith found that many things which require saying were "not for him to say." Which may be diplomacy of a kind, but will not content the country, which we are afraid is too impatient in these latter days to appreciate the spectacle of a Prime Minister emulating the silence of the Sphinx.

PEACE WITH HONOUR.

By a narrow majority the trade societies affected have determined to accept the employers' last terms, arranged in consultation with the President of the Board of Trade, and the deplorable shipyard war is at an end. Work will, be resumed although many men are likely to find themseves obliged to wait some little time before full employment can be again assured. We believe the rejoicing will be very general. An obstinate minority has held out to the end. But many who voted for war will be glad enough to welcome the peace that others have decreed, and, pride, irritation, and hunger left behind, to go to work again on terms honourable and just to all. It has been a narrow shave, and trade unionism has narrowly escaped a real disaster. For the tendency of trade societies to ignore their own leaders, and to set at naught the authority given them as the agents of the society, is one that will wreck the whole movement if a check be not placed upon it. Clearly employers will not deal with officials who can claim neither sanction nor allegiance from those whom they pretend to represent, and the future of industrial peace was prejudiced by an attitude that was neither sane nor enlightened. It is unfortunate that serious industrial wars should have followed the Trades Disputes Act. But they may have taught a useful lesson to all concerned. It is important both to capital and labour that trade societies should be efficient in organisation and discipline, and if the shipyard war has the effect of saving the societies from themselves we may claim that good has come out of evil.

THE VERY OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Whether it be more or less honest to put an old-age pension scheme on the programme which a political party puts forward as the maximum of its hopes and the goal of its endeavours, and then to find that the limitations of revenue and expenditure prevent, on a Free Trade basis, the granting of these national doles to old age, or to plunge the country into an ill-considered an unsatisfactory scheme, costing enormous sums, to be provided Heaven knows how, is a question which we may leave to the judgment of impartial observers. But we may say that the debate on the Income Tax, which became a debate on old age pensions, leaves no better taste in the mouth than the bald announcement of Mr. Asquith's juggling with the millions which his successor must squeeze from the taxpayer. Mr. Lloyd-George could not say how the needs of naval construction and the expenses of old age pensions are to be met concurrently; he could not say why thrift should be discouraged in order that a contributory scheme should be avoided; he could not say why the age or the money limits should have been fixed at a rather ridiculous point; he could not say how the country is to struggle on under the vast burden of debt which is being piled up without the least regard for anything but Labour and Socialist sentiment. But, after all, Mr. Lloyd-George is not more ignorant than every other Liberal statesman or citizen. No one can deal with these awkward difficulties. For they are insuperable save by the way of Tariff Reform. And the Tariff Reformer contemplates a pension scheme far less inchoate and ruinous than the rash experiments of Messrs. Asquith and Lloyd-George.

THE DOWSING TWIG.

The water finder has been at work at Chelmsford, and with that marvellous success which is one of the mysteries of science. Thirty-five feet below the surface of the ground was the spring, but all that intervening mass of earth and stones could not check its weird influence over the "diversing" or "dowsing" twig, which forthwith began to dance in the hands of the parish clerk. No occult influence can be attributed to that worthy. We have known persons belonging to the opposite extreme of social life, frivolous young girls, who knew as much about agriculture as they did about conic sections, make excellent "dowsers." Mr. Andrew Lang cannot be accused of a taste for natural history or science, yet in his hands, too, the twig is said to perform its whirligigs. The art seems to have been brought over by German miners in the Hartz mountains when Shakespeare was yet a boy. They settled in Cornwall, and taught the properties of the "dowsing" twig when it happened to get into the right hands. But, what exactly constitutes "the right hands" nobody has been able to say from that day to this.

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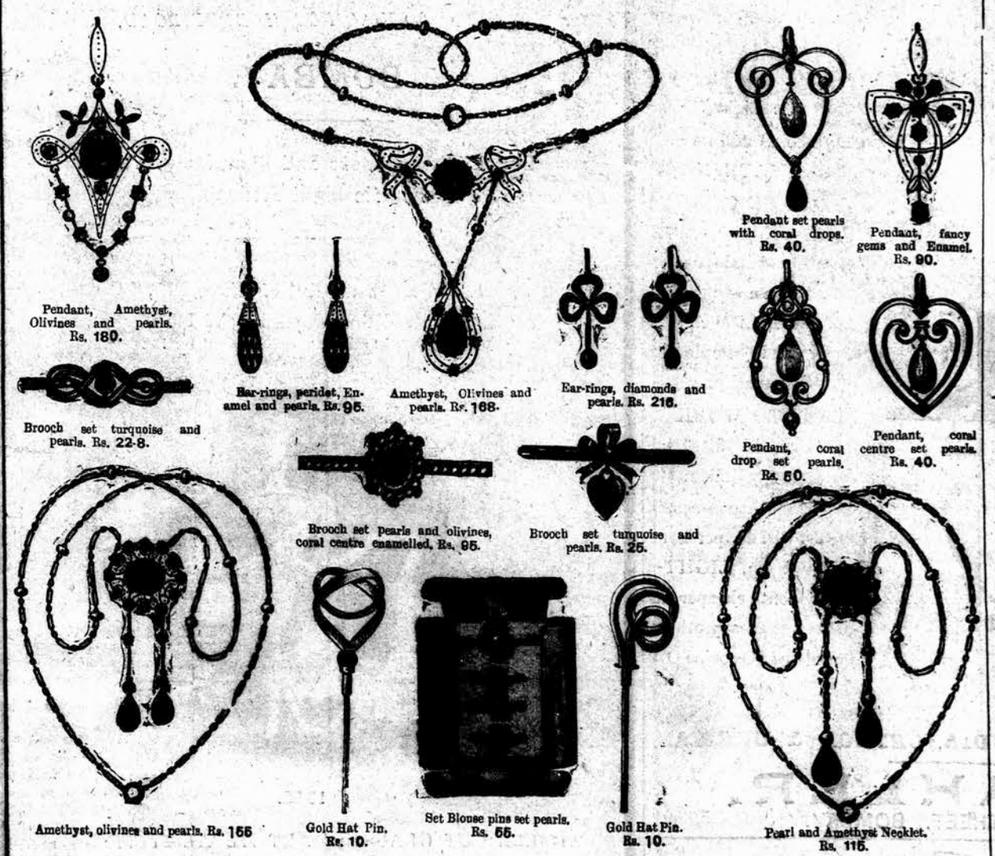
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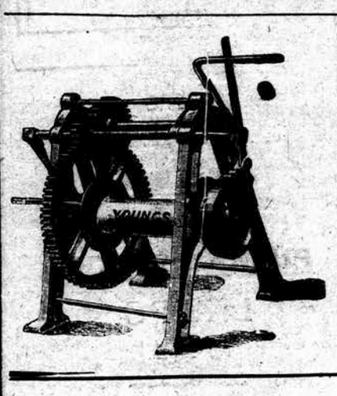

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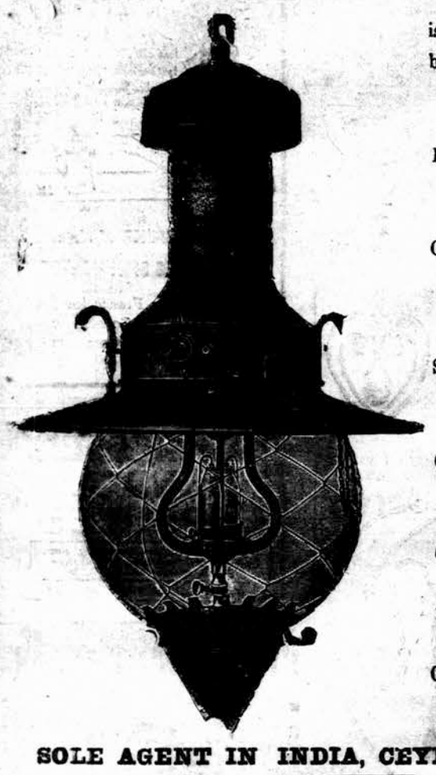

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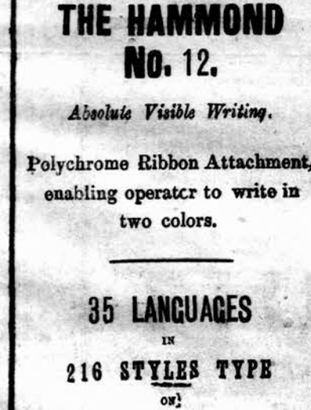

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